TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE".
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4668.
POST BOX NO. 322

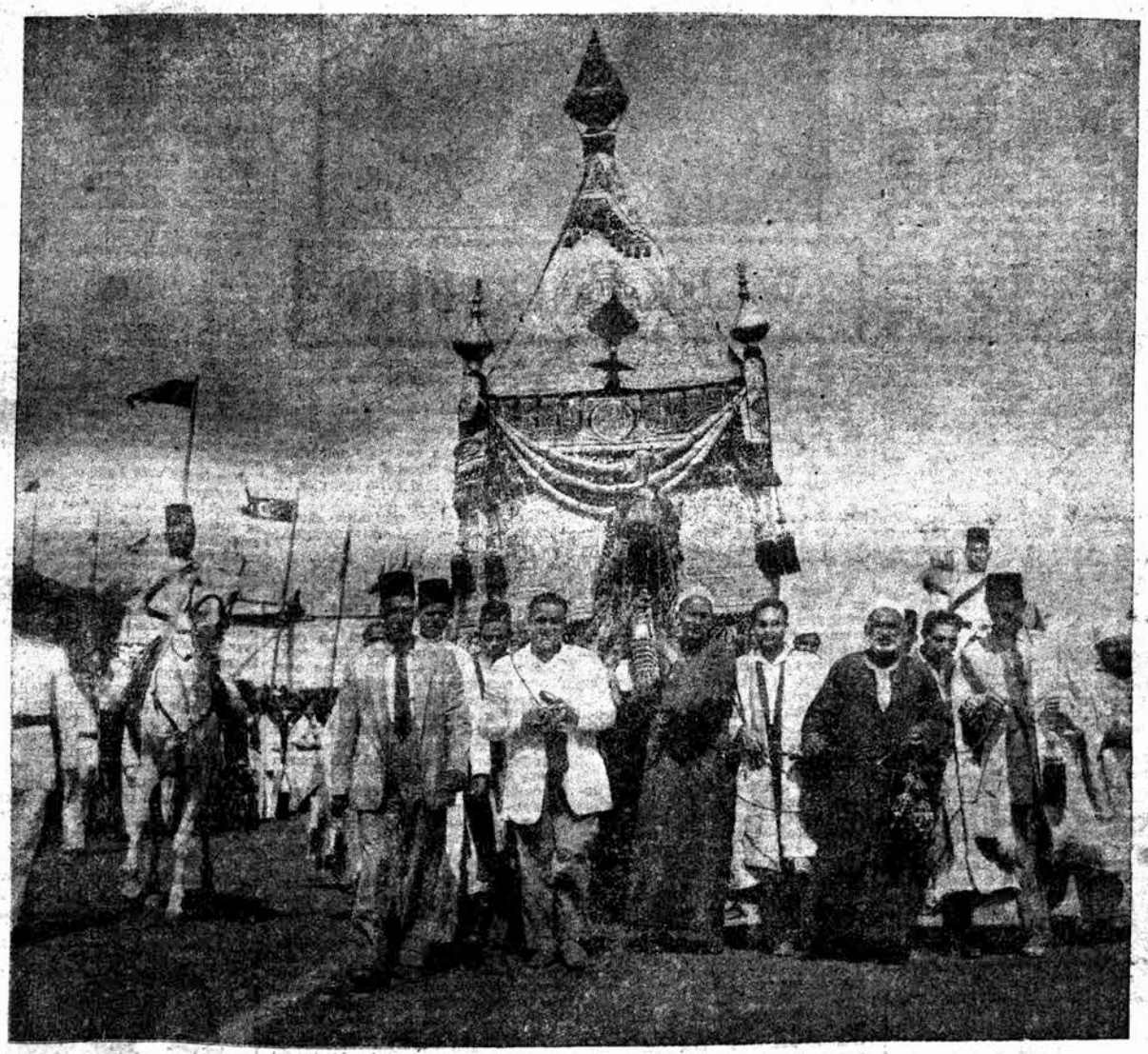
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

VOL. VIII NO. 41 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1949 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS

DEPARTURE OF THE HOLY CARPET TO MECCA



On Thursday, 15th September, Egypt officially celebrated the departure of the Holy Carpet to Mecca.

The celebration was presided over by the Prime Minister, delegated by H. M. King Farouk. After the camel, bearing the Carpet, made the seven rounds of the square, the P. M. delivered its halter to Amir-Ul-Haj.

The Holy Carpet is Egypt's annual present to "Kaaba". It is made out of precious velvet embroidered with gold wire.

After the celebration, a military parade was held in which the different arms participated.

Photo shows the camel making seven rounds with the Holy Carpet on its back.

TEMPLE THAT TIPPU BUILT

(See Page—5)

TIGER IS BIG GAME SHOOTING

★

By Manabendra K. Mitter

EVERYONE fond of big game shooting is very keen to bag a tiger whenever the opportunity may offer, and the rarity of the animal only enhances the sportsman's anxiety to succeed in each attempt.

As a matter of fact, how, considered as a form of sport, tiger shooting cannot be compared with bison and elephant shooting or with Sambur and Ibex stalking on the hills. The reason for this is that the sportsman's own part in it is so very small a one, by reason of the number of accessories—it may be elephants as in Bengal—which are required.

Whenever the jungles are not too large and continuous, tiger shooting with beakers is the one which is most frequently successful. A great deal depends upon the cover in which the tiger is supposed to be lying up after a heavy meal. If this be of considerable extent, the odds against bagging the beast are heavy.

If, on the other hand, there should be but one ravine, or a stream of water flowing through the cover, and the latter be of reasonable dimensions, the chance is a good one.

The first thing that a tiger does after eating a heavy meal is to make for the nearest water, to walk right into it and drink deeply. He, then, unless he should feel inclined for a second feed, betakes himself to the nearest suitable cover where he can obtain cool shade and from which water is not far distant.

It is essential that 3 or 4 natives belonging to the district who are keen upon securing success (or at least upon earning as a reward in the event of good sport) should be engaged as shikaries. These men must know the country and the people thoroughly well, be active and willing and also ready to carry out all orders promptly and to the letter.

The spot to be selected for the first camp should, if possible, be a central one with jungles frequented by tigers within easy reach on all sides, and it must be close to good water and sheltered from high winds. It is essential to arrange for the purchase of some cattle or buffaloes as baits for tigers. A good plan, if there be plenty of time, is to find out when auction sales of stray, unclaimed cattle are to be held in the different "Talooks."

●

Tying up the baits must be done regularly and systematically by the shikaries. Great judgment must be exercised in tying up for the objects in view—firstly, to tie the bait where a tiger is likely to come across and to kill it and secondly, to tie it when, in such event, he will probably lie up within a reasonable distance, in a place whence he can be beaten up to the guns.

Bearing in mind that water and shade are the tiger's main requirements when he lies up for the day and remembering also that a ravine or the bed of stream is useful, since he is very fond of following its course, the baits should be tied every evening, and in the morning should be let

(Continued on page 27)

Mr. K. P. Mushran, new General Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

A young taxi driver made a terrific hit with two prominent women who are pushing 50.

Both are tall, slim, and extremely chic. So, when they got out of the cab, the young man remarked earnestly: "I want to say something, and I hope you'll take it the right way. I just want to tell you that it's a pleasure to have a couple of good-looking girls like you for passengers."

Then, he added, with a sigh, "Honest, I get so tired of driving all those old dames, past 40!"

★

A young Chinese student was living in a boarding house which was anything but clean. In view of the dirty premises, he was greatly surprised one day to find a card tacked on the front door by his landlady.

CLEAN YOUR FEET, it said in big letters.

The Chinese student took a pencil and on the same card, immediately underneath, he wrote, ON GOING OUT.

★

A small girl was given to asking unusual questions. One of the things she wanted to know was why objects tossed into the air always fell to the ground. Papa answered this puzzler as best he could—with this remarkable result:

Soon afterward the little girl was romping on the beach and became annoyed because her trunks kept slipping down, hampering her busy legs. Finally she halted and said sternly: "Listen, gravity, you quit pulling my pants down. Stop it."

★

The honeymoon had waned, and the gilt had worn off the wedding-ring. It was their first real quarrel, and each was trying to get the last word.

"If I'd known what I know now," he said coldly, "I'd have walked as far as a pair of shoes could have carried me before I married you!"

Eagerly she grabbed her chance. "And if I'd known," she snapped, "I'd have seen to it that you got a good pair."

★

"Ladies and gentlemen," shouted the street performer, "in a few moments I will astonish you by eating coal, stones and nails. I will also swallow a sword then I will come round with the hat, trusting to get enough for a crust of bread."

"What!" came a voice from the crowd. "Still hungry?"

★

It was his first speech, and he wanted it to be a success. His oration was long and passionate and he wished to end it with a warning.

He could have couched his warning in the old proverb about locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen, but that was too commonplace. He wanted something better. Then he shouted: "Don't, I beg you—don't wait until the house takes fire before you summon the firemen".

A bombastic man met his henpecked friend, whose face suggested a recent accident.

"How did that happen?" his friend asked.

"My wife...."

"Your wife? Ah, evidently you have not acquired the secret of married bliss. I never have a row with my wife. I have no secrets from her."

"Neither have I!" the other sighed. "That's the trouble. I only thought I had!"

★

A prim spinster took her visiting niece to an art exhibition held by a group of amateur painters. There they encountered an exhibitor, loud young man, far more impressed with himself than anyone was with his painting. He wore a smock, a moustache, and a rather startling red beret.

He approached the spinster and her niece and said: "You must let me show you ladies around. Of course, you know who I am!"

Disdainfully the spinster stared down her nose at his flaming headgear, and said: "A donkey with an unusually loud b'ret?"

★

Mother was absent from the dinner-table: so Dorothy, aged seven, sat in her chair and pretended to take her place.

Father was watching the child's solemn assumption of matronly airs with ill-concealed glee, when her brother challenged her position with the remark: "So you're mother tonight? Well, if you're mother, tell me—how much is six times nine?"

Calmly and without hesitation, Dorothy retorted "I'm busy—ask your father!"

★

A little man dashed into a public-house and said to the landlord: "A large ginger ale!"

He looked shaken, so the landlord asked him what was wrong.

"I just got home to find a strange man kissing my wife!"

"And what did you do?" asked the landlord.

"I picked up his umbrella and smashed it across my knee and said: 'There! I hope it rains'!"

★

The young auctioneer was concluding his first sale. "Who will bid £5 for this magnificent clock?" he asked.

A bid was soon obtained, and the price went up gradually to £12, when a deadlock occurred.

"Come, come", said the auctioneer, warming to his work, "who says 'guineas'?"

"I do," said one of the bidders.

"And a half," called another.

"Twelve and a half guineas," shouted the auctioneer, "going—going—"

"Thirteen pounds," said a woman who had previously been silent. She got the clock.

BATHS THROUGH THE AGES

★

(By N. K. Haldar)

NOT children alone dislike bathing. In the dim and distant past the prospect of a bath was anathema to adults as well. Like fire, water was a thing of terror to them. Ages had to pass before the prejudice was worn down and man performed his daily ablutions as a matter of course.

Ancient records mention that the Jews bathed in running water, using both hot and cold baths and oils and ointments. They even made bathing one of their religious rites and the Crete excavations have brought to light a bathroom believed to be 4,000 years old.

So also did the Greeks. Bathing among the ancients took various forms. The earliest and commonest was swimming in rivers, by both sexes. The Athenians, for a long time, had only private baths; later they had public ones. The latter seem to have originated among the Lacedaemonians who invented the hot-air bath, or at least the form called after them the laconicum.' The Persians must have had handsomely equipped baths, for Alexander the Great admired the luxury of the bath of Darius.

The early Romans used to throw themselves into the Tiber after exercise. Then, when ample supplies of water were brought into the city, large 'piscinae', or cold swimming baths were constructed, the earliest of which appears to have been the 'piscina publica' near the Circus Maximus.

●

In the heyday of their popularity the Romans formed not only what we now call Turkish baths on a magnificent scale, but also a rendezvous for social intercourse, much on the lines of the modern club. It is said that the baths could accommodate as many as 1,600 bathers, quite apart from those who went there to lounge or promenade.

The baths were built of great masses of concrete and covered externally with cement made from marble and granite of varied and splendid hues, and were enriched with Greek statues. They stood on an artificial platform 20 feet above ground level and over 29 acres in area—large enough to contain the whole of the Houses of Parliament or the Tower of London. Beneath this platform numerous storerooms and furnaces and slaves' lodgings were contrived.

In England, baths are supposed to have been introduced by Eleanor of Castile, Edward I's queen. But it was before her day in 1127 in fact—that bathing was included in the ceremony of initiation for the knighting of six commoners. They were called 'Knights of the Bath' and this may well have been the origin of that famous Order of Chivalry. Actually, it is a libel on the Middle Ages to call them a dirty period. Most inns and monasteries had baths attached where travellers could wash off the dirt of the journey.

(Continued on page 27)

Maj.-Gen. Bhonsale, Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of Bombay under whose auspices an exhibition is being organised in the city; 50 per cent of the proceeds will go to rehabilitation work.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Nehru Speaks To America

INDIA'S ROLE IN STEMMING COMMUNIST TIDE

★

By Leo J. Margolin

INDIA wants no part of Communism or Communists, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told the North American Newspaper Alliance in an exclusive interview with Leo J. Margolin, American Journalist.

Asia's most brilliant political leader and the staunchest defender of democracy in the East declared that India is doing its utmost to counteract the few Communists there are in that land and wherever Communism is found.

"Communism as such", declared Mr. Nehru, "has a very limited appeal in a positive sense in India. Negatively, as to taking advantage of situations as they arise, such as labour troubles, it has a further appeal."

In answering the question, "do Americans dare to place their hope in India as a bulwark against Communism in Asia?" Mr. Nehru declared:

"In a complicated world situation, such as we are facing today, unless you deal with the largest context, this is a partial question. Obviously we do not want Communism in India. Of course, we realize that geographically India is in a pivotal position.

Filling The Gap

"We are trying to think in real terms, not political terms. We should like to set up a bulwark against deteriorating economic conditions—in India first, naturally.

"What is happening in Asia is only that a vacuum is being filled. There was a vacuum and almost anyone could have stepped in. The Communists did. We are trying to face this difficulty in India by not permitting the vacuum to occur. If and where it does, we must fill it with economic stability and psychological stability."

Mr. Nehru pointed out that during a war, and in other times of crisis, people can and will put up with tremendous difficulties, as long as they feel these difficulties are being shared by all and that they are getting their due.

"If we forget that immediate link of economic and psychological stability," he stated, "then we don't come to grips with the actual question."

Real Bulwark

The Prime Minister further explained that in India the lower and upper middle clases require the greatest assistance, for they have been hardest hit by inflation and unemployment. And, as in the United States, he said, it is the middle class which must necessary be the bulwark against Communism.

"Since the war", Mr. Nehru stated, "and certainly since independence, the peasantry has done well, relatively speaking. Their lot has been better than it has been for many generations past. They have been getting higher prices for their products; many of them have completely paid off debts of long standing.

"They are eating a little more. In fact, they are eating. One of the minor reasons for the food scarcity in India is precisely that. Not that anyone begrudges the extra food to them, for without doubt they have suffered most and longest. But, after all, when 100,000,000 eat only a little more, it adds up.

"The industrial workers of India, too, and the unskilled workers, have done relatively much better, despite high prices, because of higher wages and greater employment. It's the middle class among whom are the white-collar workers, who have certain standards to maintain and who are the sufferers because of unemployment and rising prices in the time of change."

U. S. Capital Welcome

Americans investing in India were given official assurance by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru that their profits could be taken out of India in dollars.

In an exclusive interview, Mr. Nehru also assured American capital there was no need to fear for the safety of investments. He promised that in the remote event of nationalization of some industries, American dollar investors in India would be compensated in dollars.

'Red Paper's Circulation Drive

350,000 people were said to have attended the rally at Le Casoine Park, Florence which marked the climax of the circulation drive of Italy's official Communist newspaper "Unita". The huge poster of Stalin was carried through the streets of Florence—during the ceremonies.

The Premier had been asked: "What is being done to encourage American capital in India?"

"Of course, we want American capital investment and industry in India," he replied. "We thought we had made it clear that we welcomed American investment."

Told that the American investor is still hesitant to bring his capital and technical know-how to India because of repeated talk of the possibility of nationalization, Mr. Nehru assured American investors:

"In the remote event of nationalization of certain industries, the American investor would be compensated in dollars, if that is the currency used in the original investment."

For the benefit of American investors, the Prime Minister explained India's policy on nationalization of industry as follows:

"The original policy laid down when independence was still a dream called for the State to own all defence industries, all public utilities and certain key industries. As regards other industry, private ownership would prevail, subject to certain necessary controls.

"Since achieving independence, the policy has been that the defence industries, since they are concern of the State, are completely State-owned. Such utilities as the various river valley projects for irrigation, reclamation and hydro-electricity, are paid for by the State and owned by the State.

"As to key industries, despite the previous plan for State ownership—for which many Congress (Party) leaders still clamour—we've done nothing about them and we are putting off consideration for at least 10 years.

Why The Delay

"Frankly, the reason for the delay in nationalization is that with our limited resources, we haven't the means to compensate present owners. As long as these industries are kept going and are employing many people, we would rather use our resources for developing new projects and employing more people. If these industries are well managed privately, we see no need for nationalization at any time.

"In any case, where nationalization would occur, we intend to compensate the owners in full, whether Indian or foreign."

Mr. Nehru felt that too much emphasis had been placed on talk of nationalization of industry, and too little on the basic economic problems of India.

"Instead of concerning ourselves too closely with the nationalization of industry," he stated, "we must concern ourselves with the many problems of the land—for India is primarily an agrarian country.

"The elimination of the relics of feudalism, the proper development and the proper industrial use of the land are necessarily the principal questions to be solved in an agrarian country like India."

He reported that even the feudal landlords, Rajahs and Maharajahs included, when deprived of their land and property, are being compensated adequately by the Government.

In a further discussion of India's problems growing out of India's programme of industrialization, the Prime Minister said:

"We should like to employ the latest devices and the newest machinery. To use second-rate machinery is futile. If a product is going to compete in the world market, we must bring all our methods up to date. We don't wish to, and we cannot, reduce wages. Therefore, the only way to reduce costs is to have the most efficient means of production.

Only Alternative

"The alternative to the latest machinery, from our point of view, is no machinery at all. We would rather have cottage industries and crafts.

"If a village is self-sufficient and makes only things that are used by itself, it doesn't much matter whether the methods are primitive, like Mahatma Gandhi's spinning wheel.

"If the choice were given us, we would rather employ 10,000 men in a slower process of production than 1,000 in a speedier process and have 9,000 unemployed. At the present time, we are trying to devise methods to employ those men thrown out of work by more efficient use of machinery. We are giving priority in new jobs to these workers. Within the next few months, the problem of those so unemployed will begin to be solved."

HAIL HIND

●

Hindusthan, our happy home,
What can we do for you?
Free thou art, from foreign yoke
Thy glory is in view!

★

Saints and sages live in thee,
Thy shrines are full of fame,
Rivers and mountains holy all,
Revered is thy name!

★

Waves of conquests have come and gone,
Havoc played in human loss,
Loot and plunder ever more,
Thy honour was at loss!

★

Fears of sorrow, rivers of blood
Daunted not thy freedom fight,
Alien rule of centuries two
Ended with all its might!

★

Hindusthan our happy home
Hail we must, to mother Hind,
Brothers and sisters ye unite
For the progress of the Ind!

S. N. Wagle

Patter:—

THE 'LADDUS' OF DELHI

BY

Asude

"JO KHAYA WO PASTAYA, JO NAHI KHAYA WO BI PASTAYA!' He who has eaten them laments for having done the deed; he who has not eaten them laments for the want of them. That is how it runs. That is what the "Laddus" of Delhi stand for. Have you had a whack of the stuff yet? I have. For ten years I have been having it.

That is why I don't understand all this song-and-dance about the want of Sugar all over the place. I am told that you need sugar to make this "Laddu". It is also said that the price of sugar has gone up to a Rupee and twelve annas in the town. Yes, but why have sugar at all? Is this the time to talk of Sugar?

My belief is that the cry is raised mostly by those unfortunates who have not had their bite of this "Laddu" yet. The knowing ones are quiet, waiting for the band to play AFTER the cloth-heads have had their taste of the thing. That is, when the "nahi-khayas" will join the "khayas".

You don't find a single servant in the house for the best part of the day. They are all at the queue,—with pots and pans to till for the family. One seer a head. The more servants you have, the more seers you bring home. A man with 5 or 6 servants can easily lay in four standard maunds in a month.

I explained all this to the family and the family marvelled at my astuteness. But next morning, I discovered that the town was full of other "great men", too, thinking on identical lines, and collecting the kudos from THEIR families. The servants returned and reported that all their friends were there. Delhi was servant-less.

What I say is this. Why shout for sugar? If you can't do without the thing, why not try "Golden Syrup", an excellent substitute? If the Prime Minister can dangle a banana in lieu of bread, why not have "Golden Syrup" in place of sugar? You can buy it in tins, and no queue either.

After Sugar, Devaluation. You folks living in the hinterland of Bengal or Bombay cannot sense the shock of the blast when it hit the Capital. As I told you in a previous discourse, about sixty newspapers are dropped in this bungalow every day. And every man, woman, and child in the premises bolt down the stuff which is served in these "knowledge"-carriers.

Every face was drawn. The whole house was numbed by the "gravity of the situation". It was at about nine-thirty in the morning,—that is, two hours after the starting-time for schools,—that we discovered that taking advantage of the "gravity of the situation", my youngest hopeful had stayed back at home. Challenged, he replied that he took it that there would be no school that day.

It hit many people in many ways. At dusk, when I was taking my usual constitutional across the lawns in Connaught Place, I passed by the usual couples on the benches. On other evenings, muffled gasps and squeaks and little trills of laughter bespoke of a happy time being had by all. But tonight!

I heard one rich baritone proclaiming to his partner that she was sweeter to him than all the sugar in the black-market. A very fruity effort, as efforts go. And yet, what was the reaction of this super-sweet-pie to it? "But Rajinder", this maiden protested, "How can you talk like this when the nation is facing a crisis? Didn't you read the papers this morning?" .....

I can't understand it. The Prime Minister has said that there is going to be no rise in the cost of living owing to the Devaluation. As if that was not enough, the President of the Congress has decreed that all such slubberdegullions who tried to raise the cost of living by raising prices were to be horsewhipped by Magistrates. And yet, all this pother. I can't understand it.

At the same time, the "Miss-a-meal" movement is in high stride. All the lists of members are afloat and you find the names of all the leading Methuselahs in the town in them. Old stagers well over seventy whose one theme of topic which put the lid on all others was the behaviour of their livers,—when it was not the kidneys.

Hoteliers and restauranteurs have welcomed it as life-savers. They say that the lunch-tables are not so full as before, but you should see the breakfast which goes before and the dinner which follows after,—the Meal which was Missed. Usually, the round-abouts made up for the loss in the swings by fifty per cent.

When I was in Bombay, a leading hotel manager was just starting to put a new interpretation to the slogan. "Miss-a-Meal". Formerly, he had male waiters at the tables. From about September 10, he had a lovely bit of skirt,—yes, skirt, not sari,—to serve at every table. A Miss a Meal.

He explained that the scheme was much appreciated by the Government of Bombay. It saved Food. For no man below seventy can think of a second helping with one eye on the HOURI in the foreground. Most young men found that a Miss was as good as a Meal for them. And yet, the diners paid the scheduled charges for full meals.

I was going to call it a day and end on this happy note but it was not to be. There is always something. One of the friends of my youth turned up,—with a scowl like the writing on the wall on his face. I asked him if it was Sugar or Devaluation. He said that it was neither. He was quite stunned by the latest ukase of Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State.

I had seen it, of course. A new framed Notice was soon to adorn the Railway compartments "requesting" passengers not to smoke if fellow-passengers objected. It is a concession to Sikh aversion to smoking.

My friend had cause for his grouse. On the average, he smoked about thirty cigarettes a day, not to mention a few Danubyu cigars thrown into the lot. In train journeys, I have seen him finish a tin of fifty in 24 hours.

I tried sweet reasonableness, to start with. I invited him to see the thing from larger aspect,—the national point-of-view. Why couldn't he suffer this little privation in the Great Cause? Why couldn't he stop indulging in this habit, just for the length of a journey?

Do you know what his RIPOSTE to this reasoning was? "You mean to suggest that if I have to take a train ride in the Frontier Mail from Delhi to Bombay, or in the Grand Trunk Express to Madras, I shall have to go without a cigarette for 28 hours in the one case, and 48 hours in the other? What does Mr. Santhanam know what smoking means to a smoker?"

And so on and so forth. He blathered on,—unconsoled and kicking all the time. "What if the Brahmins of Madras put up a cry against meat in trains? Do you suggest that we shall have to be vegetarians for lengths of train journeys?" That was the sort of froth he spat out at me,—and when I say "spat out", I mean "spat out",—deaf to all my pleadings.

And then, I plumped down my trump card. "But Smoking is a SIN! Drinking is a Sin! Didn't you know that? Don't you know that we are bent upon ushering a brave, new world in place of the old,—we, sons of Bharat? Will you be a Sinner in this Land of Saints?"

For a moment, he was non-plussed. And then he came back with a yell. "Sin? Bat the Prime Minister smokes! And so does the Education Minister! And Shri John Matthai,—he smokes fat Havanas....."

This could not be allowed to go further, and so I cut him short. "Now, don't be silly. Prime Ministers and Education Ministers don't travel by trains!"

Is Giant Elephant Alive?

BY

Prof. J.B.S. Haldane

SOME time ago there were reports that a living animal of great size had been seen in Assam, resembling the extinct elephant 'Dinotherium' and "browsing on the tops of ancient trees." I don't believe these reports, but I wouldn't bet more than two to one against their being confirmed. I do not suppose for a moment that it was 90 feet long and 20 feet tall, as reported, but it may resemble 'Dinotherium' in having the tusks on the lower jaw bent downwards, so that they could be used for grubbing of roots.

The reasons I why do not believe in its alleged size are simple. Suppose an animal to be twice as long as another, twice as broad, and twice as high, but of the same shape, it will weigh eight times as much. But the cross-section of its legs will only be four times as great. So each square inch of bone will have to support twice the weight. That is why an elephant has to have such thick legs. If it had legs of the shape of those of a horse, it would break them about once a day. A four-footed animal much larger than an elephant simply wouldn't work. The limitation does not hold for water animals. That is why whales are so much bigger than elephants. The largest four-footed animals which have ever lived, the Sauropod Dinosaurs, probably lived in swamps, with much of their weight supported by water. And they certainly trailed their huge tails on the ground.

But there would be nothing very surprising in finding a type of elephant long believed to be extinct. We only just missed finding living elephants in America. The skeleton of one called 'cordillerion' was found in Colombia, buried under a landslip. With it were found ashes, pottery and other human relics, which showed that it was in the process of being hacked to pieces and cooked when the landslip buried it. By studying the pottery it was possible to date it roughly, and there seems little doubt that this elephant died somewhere between 200 and 500 A.D.

Incidentally, its finding clears up a nice question in anthropology. On a number of maya sculptures in Central America, representation of elephants' heads have been found. At least I agree that they look very like elephants' heads. Now there is a school of anthropologists called the Diffusionists, who believe that if you find similar customs in two peoples they must have had a common origin. For example, the idea that kings are holy, and must have special rites such as anointment performed on them, must have spread out from one centre. Marxists take the view that such ideas arise at a certain stage of economic development, and may well have started independently in a number of different places. So do many anthropologists who do not go all the way with the Marxists. Of course, if the statues really were of elephants, and there were no living elephants in America, someone who knew what elephants looked like must have come to Central America, probably from Asia, and played a part in founding civilisation there.

Few Americans and anthropologists believed this, and some of them said the elephant's trunk was a clumsy attempt to portray a macaw's beak. However, now that we know that elephants were still alive in America at the time when the sculptures were made, that particular argument for diffusion breaks down.

Another large and strange animal which may still be alive, or have been alive very recently, is the 'Chalicothere.' Plenty of skeletons of 'Chalicotheres' are known. They were related to horses and had a head rather like a horse, with teeth adapted to eating plants. But they had several fingers or toes on each foot, and large claws instead of hooves. They probably used their front feet for tearing down branches to eat the leaves and fruit. Some were a good deal larger than a horse. They lived both in the old world and North America.

"BEGINNING OF UNDERSTANDING?"

From Africa

There are fairly detailed reports from the area near Lake Rudolf in East Africa, of a leaf-eating animal, more or less like a bear. And although no European has seen one since, either alive or dead, pieces of skin said to belong to one have been brought from the local inhabitants. And whatever animal they came from, it is certainly one hitherto undescribed. Unfortunately, it is quite possible that this animal, if it existed, was killed off by an epidemic of the cattle disease, rinderpest, introduced from South Africa.

Apart from a remote chance of finding this beast, it is not very likely that any very large new land animals will be found, even though animal footmarks of a rather human character have been reported in the snows of the Himalayas and the sand dunes of Chile. There are plenty of moderate-sized land animals to be found. Only last year a new rodent species from the Kazakhstan desert was described. It was so different from any hitherto known that it has been put in a new family. And probably at least half the species of insects are still undescribed.

But the great field for such research is the deep sea. Only shortly before the war a fish called "Latimeria" was hooked off Natal, which belongs to an order which was thought to have been extinct since the chalk was laid down. We know very little about animals which live on the sea-bottom at great depths. Some are occasionally brought up by a grab. But if there are more agile ones, they get

(Continued on page 29)

Mammoth Stone granary built by Tippu Sultan on top of Sankari Hill.

General view of Sankri hill.

TEMPLE THAT TIPPU BUILT

By N. V. Eswar

IT is very rarely that a place inherits religious as well as historic importance. Such combined importance goes to the small village-town Sankari. Sankari is two miles away from Sankaridurg Railway Station which is on the main Madras/Mangalore line, some 250 miles from Madras.

The appellation "durg" indicates that the place should have been a military hide-out. Actually the rocky hill at Sankari was used as a hide-out by Tippu Sultan, the tiger of Mysore, who ruled over the State at the advent of the British Power in India and who attempted to dislodge the British from the Indian soil with the help of Napoleon. This rocky hill is almost vertical, rising to a height of nearly 2,000 feet.

Except for small weeds and plants, there is practically no vegetation on this hill of granite rocks. The ascent is so steep and almost perpendicular about half way through that one pants for breath, and the limbs almost give way.

PARENTHETICALLY, when I was climbing down the hill recently, I met a party of holiday-makers going up, who had expected to "finish" the hill in an hour or so. A good number of them came down along with me before they had done even a third of the height!

Naturally, this hill had all the qualifications for a strong fortress in conditions obtaining in Tippu Sultan's period. About mid-way up the hill, and a little towards the left of the difficult winding pathway, is a semi-circular structure. It is said that Tippu Sultan kept here his soldiers to guard the fortress from enemy attacks. Opposite to this look-out post, a huge block of rock stands split into two, with all the suggestions that one part of it would slip away any moment. It is said that years back lightning struck this rock and consequently it was split into two. About this rock and the hollow between the sundered parts of it cannon balls are lying about in good number. Visitors to the hill carry these balls off as souvenirs.

On the top of the hill, there are signs of plants and small trees. It is more or less flat here and holds a number of small pools. The water in them is crystal clear and biting cold to the touch, though weedridden. On one side of the slope is a vast rectangular hall. The walls and roof of this hall are entirely of stone. This hall would measure fairly 200 feet in length and about 50 feet in width.

PERHAPS a wing of this hall was used to house Tippu Sultan's soldiers. There are signs to indicate that this hall was largely, if not primarily, used as a granary and a place where huge quantities of paddy were de-husked.

Almost jutting out from the southern end of this hall, and forming the letter "L" is a structure of bricks and stone. This structure is a series of three separate rectangular wells with a hooded opening to each of them. These wells are just about four feet deep. Their original depth could have been a little more than this. Tippu Sultan is said to have used these wells to store provisions for his Army and retinue.

A noteworthy factor connected with this hill fortress is that it houses a Hindu temple at one end and a mosque at the other. This should indicate that Tippu Sultan was in reality a tolerant being, though the popular notion is that he was a tyrant.

Tippu Built Temple

Perhaps Tippu Sultan himself built the temple for the worship of the Hindu officers and soldiers in his Army. This of course is discounted. For the 'Sthalapurana' or local legend associated with the temple on the top of this hill indicated that the temple was built over 2,000 years ago.

AN inscription in ancient Tamil on the main door of the temple says that it was repaired by a local zemindar some 1053 years back. The weather-beaten door, which is furrowed through and through by time, rain and sun would perhaps bear out this antiquity. The lotus flower design on the knobs, frame and the empty spaces on the door would also indicate their age. If the repaired door could speak for 1053 years, the original construction itself could be placed further back by the same number of years, if not more.

According to the legends, the hill at Sankari itself has a very interesting origin. God Indra, who rules over the Heavens, once got irritated with Himavan—the Lord of the Himalayas. So Indra, in a moment of rage, took out his Chakra and chopped off a portion of the Himalaya. The impact of this cut made the chopped off portions fly into five separate bits. These five pieces of the mutilated Himalayas fell in four holy places in the south—Sankari, Bhavani, Tiruchengode and Namakkal. Two pieces fell in Bhavani. These five hills are considered holy by Hindus and are mentioned reverentially in the Panchagiri Mahathmyam. The hill at Sankari is a protected monument under the care of the Central Government.

I requested the priest at the temple for a recital of the 'Sthalapurana'—place history. The recital revealed that after the birth of this hill, the sage Koundinya made it his abode for worship and doing penance. The sage's favourite deity was the form of Lord Vishnu installed at the famous Tirupathy Hills. It is said that the sage made daily trips from the Sankari hill to the Tirupathy Hill, to worship the diety there. Tirupathy would be about three hundred miles from Sankari by rail.

Request To Deity

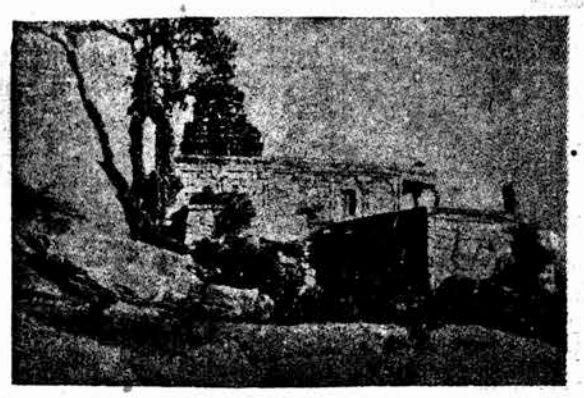
After some time, when perhaps the sage was infirm enough to feel this daily trip a burden, he requested the Lord at Tirupathy whether He would not condescend to come down and reside on the hill at Sankari. The Lord readily granted this request of the sage and asked him to build a small temple for Him on the top of the Sankari hill.

SAGE Koundinya left his abode at the middle of the hill and came up to the top of it to build the small temple for his favourite deity, that still stands there today. The shrine is stone-walled and stone-roofed, with one wooden door each on the eastern and western side. The temple itself is a small one and comprises of a small hall in front and a separately built-in sanctuary with the deity installed in it.

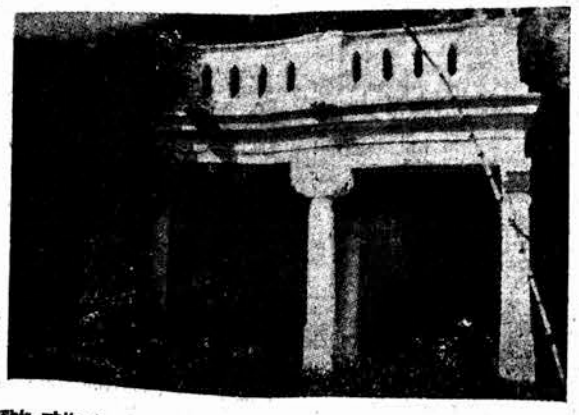
The deity installed in this temple is called Chenna Kesava Perumal, another form of Lord Vishnu. The prefix Chenna means "Beautiful". The priest who lives down in the village comes up the hill both in the morning and in the evening to perform 'puja' at the temple.

To the mosque, opposite to the temple the Muslim priest also makes two daily trips in the morning and in the evening. This mosque was built by Tippu Sultan for the sake of his Muslim soldiers and officers stationed on the top of the hill. It is said that a sub-terranean pathway connects this mosque with the opening of the cave mid-way down the hill where sage Koundinya is believed to have had his hermitage. This cave hermitage of sage Koundinya today, however, is flanked by the facade of a mosque and is locally called Allah Koil or Temple of Allah. At the opening of the cave is a small mortar pedestal on which devout Muslims burn incense, camphor and sandal-sticks. The popular belief is that this cave leads to a small pool some distance off. From this point three separate subterranean pathways branch off to Mecca, Mysore and the top of the hill itself.

BECAUSE the hill was used as a hide-out by Tippu Sultan, there may be some truth in the fact that a subterranean pathway connects this hill with Mysore. At that time underground links between military hide-outs were a fundamental part of military strategy. No one in living memory, however, has tested out whether these subterranean pathways actually lead to the places mentioned. A short wait of ten minutes a few yards inside the cave is enough to make one senseless and even mad. Whether the secret pathways lead to Mecca or Mysore, the hill is a sight to see and to remember.



Ghannakeshava Perumal temple believed to have been built by the Sage Koundinya.



This white facade covers the opening of the cave supposed to branch off to Mysore. This is the place where the sage Koundinya is believed to have performed penance.

HE ENTHRONED THE COMMON MAN

Premchand Used Novel For Social Purpose

★

INDAR NATH MADAN. M.A.PHD

YESTERDAY marked the 15th death anniversary of Prem Chand who has been recognised after his death, as a great Hindi novelist and a story writer of the contemporary age. His works have been translated not only into all the major Indian languages, but also into some of the foreign languages. It is a pity that the general appreciation that was due to him was never given to him when he was alive.

It is a greater pity that the honour that is due to him has not been done to him either by the public or by the Government, except that his works have run into several editions after his death. As a man, novelist, story writer and as a pioneer of progressive literature, Prem Chand is of extraordinary interest and significance. He is great, because he has expressed very faithfully and vigorously in his works the frame of mind of the peasantry and the ideology of the middle classes during a period of radical changes in India. He reflects the accumulated hatred and bitterness of the peasantry against economic exploitation and social oppression. He also embodies the protest and despair of the lower middle classes against the rising tide of capitalism or westernism which was spreading over the land during this period.

Art And Technique

Prem Chand was his own teacher in the art of narration and characterisation. He read voraciously and indiscriminately all those works of fiction, both Indian and foreign, that fell into his hands. His novels, judged by Western standards, undoubtedly suffer from serious artistic flaws. No one can read them without being irritated by his strange coincidences, improbable situations long harangues, superfluous descriptions; yet these blemishes are easily explained. Prem Chand, it must be remembered, inherited no tradition; he had to create his own technique. He nourished his appetite on detective and sensational fiction. It is no wonder then that he could not shake off the crude devices of sensational fiction. Hardy could not throw off the influence of Wilkie Collins even in his best works. Prem Chand's art grew as he grew in years. And he would have revealed artistic maturity of an exceptionally high order, had fate been kinder to him and given him a few more years to live. What he might have been able to achieve he gave a glimpse of it, only a glimpse in 'Godan' his last novel and in 'Kafan', one of the greatest short stories in world literature. It is an irony of fate that he died at a moment, when his literary apprenticeship had ended and he had attained to full maturity

Characterisation

Another significant feature of his art is that he portrays characters, not character. Except in his last novel. He has created several characters; but hardly a character. His fundamental aim is not characterisation; but essentially reformation. His interest is centred in a moral or a social problem; not in the subtleties and contradictions of psychology. The streak of idealism in him led him into making a hero who is deeply, too deeply inspired by ideals to be genuine by human; and he has created other secondary characters around him to bring about his idealism. Surdas, Premshankar, Chakradhar, Amarkant are all noble souls; their one aim in life is to serve with single-minded devotion the cause of the cause of the poor. Hori is an exception and this is why he is an immortal creation. Prem Chand, generally, makes his heroes behave in an ideal way, without realising the limitations of human nature in a particular context and without penetrating into the half-shades and half-lights of a human heart. He seemed to have been so deeply and powerfully influenced by the Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements that he was completely carried away by the streak of idealism which inspired the leaders of these movements. The reformist ideology of the middle class to which he belonged is also responsible for shaping his art and determining his characterisation. His conception of character is positive, it is the heroic aspect of personality in man that fascinates him. According to him, the greatness of man depends on his capacity to conquer his immediate environment. It is this epic and progressive conception of man which also determines his attitude to characterisation in fiction.

A contribution no less important than his art and characterisation is his vivid and vigorous prose style. Writers are still perplexed by the problem of simple Hindi prose. Prem Chand, however, has shown in his novels and stories how their problem can be solved; how natural, forceful, and thoughtful prose can be written without Sanskritising or Persianising it. The subtle turn of phrases, the delicate and devastating sense of humour the pungent sarcasm and bitter satire, the vivid description, the home-spun idiom and the rural names of persons and places characterise his style. It will live as a specimen of stimulating prose for a long time to come. His prose style is charged with emotion and thought. Prem Chand was the master-builder who laid the foundations not only of Hindi fiction but also of a prose style.

Social Purpose

Prem Chand did not write novels and stories merely for the entertainment of the readers, or to satisfy the curiosity of men and women for stories dealing with the problems of sex and love. He had a high idea of art. It was a medium of expression for his ideas on some of the social, political, and economic problems of our life. His novels, therefore, embody social purpose and social criticism. As Thomas Hardy works out the idea of fate or destiny through human characters and all the other elements in his novels are subordinated to it, Prem Chand, is primarily concerned with social and economic problems, and they dominate over plot, character, description and other elements in the story.

He is a social philosopher of this world; and his main aim is to ensure the reformation of society which is based on social injustice economic inequality, and political slavery. He seeks to build a social order which is free from want and free from fear. He is almost a socialist; and his socialism is based on a deep respect for human personality.

His novels are virtually a crusade against all forms of feudal and capitalist exploitation of peasants and labourers, 'Godan', for instance, embodies the life-story of an Indian peasant whose present is faced with starvation, illness, ignorance, misery and death; and whose future is darker and more dreadful than his present. The tragedy of his life deepens at every stage. He faces crisis after crisis, till he dies of exhaustion. 'Rangbhumi' traces the roots of social injusaice and moral degradation to the disruption of village economy based on co-operation and the growth of industrialisation based on competition, greed, and exploitation Prem Chand believes in equal opportunities for all. He is an evolutionary socialist, a follower of the Gandhian strategy of moral pressure through suffering and non-violence.

Progressive Literature

As regards his attitude to progressive literature, he declares that great literature is progressive by its nature and content. He loves only those flowers which bear fruit and clouds which bring rain. He does not love beauty for its own sake; but he loves beauty which promotes life. The values of equality, culture, love, brotherhood, and happiness have inspired the idealists lists and leaders of religious thought in the past; but they have failed to realise their dreams of building a paradise on the earth

Social and economic equality as a great ideal of life has not been achieved by religion which has served as a dose of opium to the poor people. Prem Chand condemns exploitation of man by man with all the eloquence of a prophet. He depicts graphically the poverty and hunger of those who till the soil, sow the seed but who do not reap the harvest. Prem Chand, thus, ceases to concentrate his attention on the isolation of man from society by creating an 'ivory tower'; but he looks to a higher integration between man and society.

According to him progressive literature is a guide to action; and this he amply demonstrates by his conception of the hero and by his own life. He is a pioneer in dealing with rural life; and he reveals a progressive attitude to the treatment of this life at a particular time of its growth and development. He describes with remarkable insight and sympathy the problems of the tiller of the soil or the man with

(Continued on Page 7)

A drawing of "Rama-Sita"—from a pillar of "Shree Kamaksha" temple of Sirodа, a village in Goa; by Mr. Laxman Pal, who along with Mr. S. Palsikar is having an exhibition of drawings and paintings at the Bombay Art Society Saloon, which will go on till the 15th inst.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L Frey

TODAY'S hand is another exercise for bridge detectives. West opened the queen of clubs, and that suit was continued until South ruffed the third round. Declarer cashed the ace and king of trumps and the three top hearts, followed by a trump to dummy's queen and a diamond from the dummy.

East played a low diamond and South finessed the nine. West had to win with the queen of diamonds. If he then led another diamond, South got a free finesse; and if he led his last club, dummy could ruff while South discarded the jack of diamonds. Declarer therefore made his game contract.

If you are a keen bridge detective you will be able to spot the crime and the criminal before reaching on.

East was the criminal, and his crime consisted in playing a low diamond when declarer finally led a diamond from the dummy. His correct play was the king!

It was clear that the defenders needed two diamond tricks to defeat the contract; and those two tricks were available only if West held the ace or the queen of diamonds. If West had the ace, it was quite safe for East to put up his king. If West had the queen, the play of the king was absolutely vital.

South is helpless if East actually plays the king of diamonds. It does no good to let him hold the trick, since a diamond continuation puts West in a position to win the queen. If South plays his ace on East's king, he must then lead diamonds from his own hand, in which case the defenders can easily win two tricks in the suit.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 6 5 2
♡ 8 5 2
◇ 7 3 2
♣ K 9 4

WEST
♠ 7 3
♡ 9 6 3
◇ Q 8 5 4
♣ Q J 10 5

EAST
♠ 9 4
♡ J 10 7 4
◇ K 10 6
♣ A 7 6 3

SOUTH
♠ A K J 10 8
♡ A K Q
◇ A J 9
♣ 8 2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	All Pass

Bombay Honours Bhatkhande's Memory

HIGHLIGHTS OF MUSIC FESTIVAL

BY

T. M. M. Rao

THE Music Festival in commemoration of Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande held at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Hall was a major event in the social and cultural annals of Bombay. **About 100 Hindu and Muslim exponents of different schools of music assembled to give their best on a common platform for nearly a week.**

The performances displayed the rich varieties of music, vocal and instrumental, which is India's great heritage. Aristocrats of Hindustani Music like Mustaq Hussein of Rampur, the veteran Vilayat Hussein, Khan Sahib Latafat Hussein, Swami Vallaohdas, Prof. Jog of Lucknow and many other well-known artistes gave a full display of their talents.

Artistes who came to the Festival were good in their own way, and each one of them did his or her best. The Bombayites who are generally accustomed to the dull inanities that are dished out in our Music Circles and films, were regaled with a full programme every day from 6-30 to 12 midnight.

No wonder that the music festival held under the auspices of Bharatiya Sangitha Shikshapith commanded such popular enthusiasm. No more fitting tribute could have been paid to Pandit Bhatkhande, the greatest theoretical-exponent of Hindustani Music. More experienced dancers, and a better selection of dance items however would have enhanced the excellence of the programmes.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi inaugurated the first day's function and welcomed Justice Chandrashekhar Aiyar of Madras to preside that day.

Purse To Artiste

The day's programme began at 6-30 p.m. with a prayer song by the Sangeetha Shikshapith students. Miss Vasanti Kodikal, Messrs. Panshikar, Kumath, Miss Nimai Udyavar and Miss Sheela Nagarkatte gave demonstrations of Rags like "Shree", "Kedar" and "Malkauns" which were followed by a Tabla solo by Shashikant, Bellare and Ravindra Kalkini. The highlights of the programme were by Swami Vallabhdas who sang "Megh" and Khan Sahib Latafat Hussein, who sang "Maluhakedar". Two admirers of Khan Sahib presented him with a purse, and the first day's programme came to an end.

Some of the musical colts sang on the second day early in the evening. Master Rattan Pai sang "Gowri" and Miss Menakshi Trasi sang "Natbihag" and Khan Saheb Yunus Hussein Khan sang "Jogi". Seventy-three years old Khansahib Mustaq Hussein Khan of Rampur who had come to Bombay had a special sitting that day. I had yearned to listen to this famous Ustad some five years ago at the All India Music Congress held at Convocation Hall, Bombay. Unfortunately, a section of the audience by their disgusting and unappreciative behaviour had spoiled that musical night. This great Ustad who was trained by various musicians stands supreme as the disciple of Ustad Inayat Hussein Khan of Sahawan who had learnt from Haddu Khan of Gwalior School. He gave a dignified rendering of Asthai and Anthara with a skilful exposition of the theme combined with powerful "Tanas" enriched with "Gamak" He was lustily cheered by the audience. He sang his famous "Rag Sagar" a chain of 16 rags and afterwards "Chayanat". I gather that this veteran who was a jewel in Rampur state has become unemployed since the state's accession. The torch-bearers of Indian music who were so far patronised by the Indian Princes have fallen on evil days.

It is the duty of the Government and the people to see that all these musicians discharged by the Indian Princes are employed and their talents and knowledge utilized in the right direction for the benefit of the common man. It is really a sad thing that we do not now acclaim such men of exceptional merit in this land which has always recognised greatness in the realm of music. We should no more treat them as gramophone records and relegate them to an obscure corner. If such great musicians were born in Europe or America, their fortunes would have been many times greater. Before the advent of Independence we could afford to say that it was the domination of foreign culture that killed the soul of the country. Now it is the duty of the Government to do the needful in the matter.

Publish His Dairy

The third day of the Music Festival was unique, since the Hon. Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, graced this occasion with his presence. The programme began with a song in "Puria-dhanashri" by Miss Indu Bondse and the Thilana—a dance in Bharat Natyam tachnique by Suniti Kawshik. Dr. Keskar in a reminiscent mood emphasized the late Panditji's mission and the services he rendered to the cause of the musical art by his selfless devotion, untiring research and bringing it within the reach of the average man.

He further said that the interesting diaries of Panditji, which he had read, should be published without further loss of time. Making an appeal for a more organized attempt to lift Indian Music out of its present rut, Dr. Keskar said that since India had attained independence, it was now everybody's duty to concentrate his energies towards cultural regeneration.

Principal Chidanand D. Nagarkar delineated the character and the unique and onerous position occupied by the late Pandit Bhatkhande amongst the galaxy of musical talents of the present and the past.

The salient features of the programme of the day were by Prof. B. R. Deodhar who sang rag "Purva". Master Navrang Nagpurkar made a good impression in his exposition of his "Kedar". Khan Sahib Elias Khan gave a Sitar solo, accompanied by Sudarshan Adhikari on Tabla, which was followed by "Shankar Parvati" dance by Mira Kulkarni and Jyoti Kulkarni.

Vice-Principal S. C. R. Bhat gave a delightful rendering in "Khambavati" which was very much appreciated by the audience, because of his skilful "Saragams" and powerful "Thans"

"Vande Mataram"

Prof. V. G. Jog of Bhatkhande School of Hindustani Music was undoubtedly at his best that day. It is seldom we see artistes of his calibre, except violinists from South India who are undisputably masters in playing this difficult instrument. With a unique style of bowing with his right hand, with his able left hand technique and with a dexterous use of fingers, Prof. Jog dominated the scene that day. He was accompanied by Sudarshan Adhikari on Tabla, who it must be said, was soft, sweet and swift. It was the best demonstration on violin that I have seen in recent years, and both these instrumentalists vied with each other to outdo the other to the great merriment of the audience.

C. D. Nagarkar, Principal of the Sangeet Shikshapith, giving a music recital.

A study of Ustad Mushtaq Hussein of Rampur.

The fourth sitting commenced at 6-30 P. M. with a demonstration of "Marwa" by Malini Achrekar and Mira Haldipur which was followed by a "Puria-dhanashri" by Mrs. Lalitha Kalambi and "Kedar" by Mr. G. K. Heblekar. After three vocal recitals by Miss Vijaya Desai, N. H. Jhabwalla and G. K. Nimbkar, there was an exposition of Kathak Dance by Rohini Gangolli. Mrs. Saguna Kallianpur who ushered in after the dances sang "Puria". Principal C. D. Nagarkar who was to sing on the subsequent day was brought to the dias at the special request of Dr. Keskar who wanted to hear him. Principal Nagakar sang "Kanshi Ranjani" accompanied by Prof. Kamurao Mangeshkar on Tabla.

The fifth and the last day's programme commensed at 3 p. m. Mr. S. K. Patil, the Mayor of Bombay, presided over the function and Principal Nagarkar of Santha Shikshapith paid homage to the achievements of Bhatkhande. Mr. Patil said that Government are considering introduction of music as a compulsory subject and made a plea that India's treasures should be thrown open to foreigners for study.

Earlier Miss Mangala Wagh and Miss Shashikala Samsi, Mr. Vatsala Nadkarni, Mira Taggarshi and Tara Sirur sang a few afternoon melodies Mrs. Anjani Lolekar who sang next gave a rendering of "Puriadhanashri" which was followed by two radio artists Messrs Ratnakanth Ramnathkar and Yashwantrao Lolekar. Baby Chandrakant a petite dance gave a Kathak demonstration which was received with enthusistic ovation.

Special mention must be made of one Mr. M. S. Shete, a senior student of Shikshapith who gave an exposition of "Malkauns". I spotted the genius of this young artist three years back when it was hidden under a bushel. Today with his training and devoted labour he has developed into a singer of distinctive merit and quality.

A small boy, almost a toddling tot named Rahisikhan gave a sitar solo that day. The rendering of "Thodi" at that time was not appropriate, but considering the age of the boy and remarkable skill he got an enthusiastic ovation. Repeated cheers and encores brought him once again on the platform. Given opportunity and training, he will blossom into a gifted musician.

Prof. K. G. Ginde of Bhatkhande University, Lucknow, who had specially come to attend this function sang "Puria" and "Rag Sagar", a chain of twelve 'Rags Mr. Ravindra Bellare gave a beautiful demonstration on Tabla. The last item was vocal music by Khansahib Villayat Hussein, the veteran musician of Bombay, who sang Kanada Adana and Malkauns.

Violin Rectial

Vice-principal S. C. R. Bhat led his students to sing 'Vande Mataram' in "Kafi". Our National Anthem has been sung in different rage like "Sarang", "Khambavati", "Rageshri", by different musicians, the most popular being "Kafi" sung by Paluskarites. The other Master Krishna Rao sang it in a rag which is very near "Jinjoti" and which is almost an imitation of English National Anthem "God Save Our Gracious King". But no musician has impressed me so much in the rendering of 'Vande Mataram' as Pandit Omkarnath Thakur and Principal Chidanand Nagarkar. I understand that this National Anthem has been set to notation by Principal Sri Krishna Ratanjankar of Bhatkhande University, Lucknow.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister (External Affairs), Government of India, addressing the gathering.

HE ENTHRONED THE COMMON MAN

(Continued from page 6)

the hoe who is the worst victim of exploitation.

Gandhian Ideology

Prem Chand witnessed tremendous changes during the struggles for political freedom; and he wrote of them in his novels and stories in order to concentrate the attention of the earnest middle classes on the new problems which had been created by the capitalist civilisation. Mahatma Gandhi directed the attention of writers and workers to life in the country side; and exercised a tremendous influence on art and life during this period. Prem Chand changed the whole texture of his life under the inspiration of his master. In the words of Pandit Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi was like a powerful current of fresh air that made the people stretch themselves and take deep breaths. He was like a beacon of light that pierced the darkness and removed the scales from their eyes, Prem Chand, who was a product of this age, therefore wrote of the servile and fear-ridden peasantry developing a new consciousness; he portrayed the midle-class people seeking to pierce the all-pervading gloom by participating in political struggles; he depicted the dying feudal order and the on rush of capitalist civilisation. He was essentially a humanist who had profound faith in the dignity of man. The meaning of his thirty years' work could be summed up in his passionate deisre to arouse in the readers on active attitude towards life. Is it not highly desirable that we should pay a fitting tribute to him who was great as a writer and greater as man by establishing a 'Prem Chand Academy' at a time when Hindi has been recognised as the 'lingua franca of this ancient land?

ATOMIC POWER CAN FIGHT HUMAN ILLS.

Various Possibilities In Medicine And Industry

ATOMIC energy is an explosive subject to investigate. At an early stage I was initiated into the hazards waiting for the layman who pokes his nose into it, writes Stephen Fry in the 'Courier'.

I had been talking with Clifford Garner, professor of atomic chemistry at the University of California, and on leaving his sanctum I stopped to make some notes. Looking across the glass-topped cabinet on which I was writing, I saw a notice: "Articles and desktops may be 'hot' (radioactive). Do not touch or borrow anything." With visions of being already scarred or rendered impotent for life, I left in a hurry and finished my notes in what I hoped was a "cool" passage outside.

On another occasion I was talking to the man in charge o. a radiation laboratory. I asked him why he wore on his coat what looked like a small tin label, rather like those used for tagging plants and shrubs. "That," he said "has special photographic film inside it, and measures the amount of radiation to which I am exposed daily." "So that after you're dead you'll know what hit you?" I asked. "Other people will," he replied, unsmiling.

Thenceforth I took trouble to brief myself on the kindergarten elements of the various branches of atomic energy before going to interview a scientist.

The publicity which attended the explosion of the first atomic bomb has turned out to be misleading in many ways. Nuclear physics was a field familiar only to a few specialists. Everyone else could let fancy run wild and loose, and many did.

It was said that here was an unpredictably great new source of energy for peace-time application. Well, perhaps there is. But to-day, four years after Hiroshima, it is true only to say that this 'may' be true —some day.

The effective controlled use of atomic energy in the service of mankind is quite some way off. Optimists, such as members of America's Atomic Energy Commission put the date as at least ten years ahead. Pessimists don't believe that anybody in this or the next generation will live to see it. Scientists, the only people who are in a position to bring an informed and objective opinion to bear on the question, say frankly, "We don't know. There are, at present, too many unknown factors."

Huge Budget

All I can do is to present a brief report on the progress of America's investigation.

To begin with there is the simple fact that America's atomic energy budget for the current financial year is one billion, 277 million dollars.

When David Lilienthal, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission was asked why he needed so much money, he replied: "That is related largely to the military situation."

The general opinion is that only 15 per cent. of this budget is going towards peaceful atomic research.

Such a policy is one to which not all scientists subscribe, many of them refusing on principle to submit to the consequent regimentation and secrecy. Scientific knowledge is for the world, they maintain, and secrecy boomerangs on itself. One group of scientists cannot work effectively if it cannot compare notes with another group. David Lilienthal has warned America that secrecy carried to extremes "could actually black-out democracy."

For such reasons the nucleus of American atomic affairs is unstable. Despite this, however, some progress is being made with the constructive side of atomic development.

For the layman, harnessing the atom means exploiting atomic energy as a substitute for the coalmine and the generating station. What advance has been made towards the realisation of those rosy visions of liners being driven across the Atlantic on a match-box full of atoms? The answer, so far as available evidence goes is that progress, to state it optimistically, is "slight," or realistically stated, it is "nil."

Not So Easy

The problem of generating power from the atom to light the world's

PRESIDENT Truman's announcement that an atomic explosion took place somewhere in Russia recently and the Rome report that Joseph Stalin was "on hand" and the re-opening of the issue in the United Nations Assembly by Russia's Foreign Minister Andrie Vyshinsky for a ban on atomic weapons, opens up a ray of hope for greater use of atomic resources for progress in various other fields of human activity.

The following article by Stephen Fry in the "Courier" gives a glimpse into the possibilities of atomic energy and its by-products for improving the lot of humanity, much harassed by wars and destruction.

cities, drive its transport, and turn the wheels of industry is not proving as easy to solve as we had been led to suppose. Apart from the vast technical problems, it leads straight to the heart of American national policy, economics, and party politics, and finishes up in international power politics.

Existing nuclear reactors generate huge quantities of heat, but not in useable form. Uppermost among the problems to be solved is that of finding materials for reactors and other apparatus that will withstand the high temperatures, and the high levels of radiation, from the fissionable elements that release the heat.

I have asked many physicists for their opinion about industrial atomic power. In reply they are all substantially of opinion that "in the light of known facts to-day" atomic power cannot compete economically with existing power sources in any part of the world where coal costs less than ten dollars a ton, delivered. "It might be possible within 15 years," they say, "to produce an experimental power plant for a ship. But not for ships." In other words they think that atomic-powered ships will still be in the laboratory stage 15 years from now. As for atomic-powered cars, they call that idea just "Sunday supplement stuff." In the light of today's knowledge it is impractical, dreamy nonsense. But aircraft large enough to carry a 50-ton nuclear power plant are already envisaged.

The A.E.C., under prodding from the military, has just started planning an all-out effort, costing 120 million dollars, to build atomic power plants and engines to drive machines and ships. Everyone knows that a couple of pounds of uranium pack has as much releasable energy as 2,500 tons of coal, and so the navy, who want (quite naturally) a submarine that can cruise round the world without surfacing, says "Come on, let's do it."

A Gamble

He says, "Something might go wrong . . . we might miss a decimal point . . . . in which case the plant might melt and contaminate (with radioactivity) a fair sized area."

Dr. Norris Bradbury, Director of the Los Almos scientific laboratory, states authoritatively. "You can't scrub off contamination. Any nation which contaminates a section of the earth is faced with a big problem—what to do with it. You can't dump it in the ocean because you will contaminate the fish. You can't bury it because you will contaminate the water."

But when Dr. David Bradley, who was the medical safety monitor at Operation Crossroads, says the same thing from first-hand experience, and writes a best-selling book about it ("No Place to Hide"), the opposition label him "hysterical". The half-million residents of Idaho are devoutly hoping that no one will miss a decimal point!

No physical scientist can even begin to guarantee the success of the Idaho venture. It certainly will not be an all-out effort because many of the top scientists refuse to collaborate. They are interested in science, not submarines, and they are deeply concerned that atomic science shall be used for constructive purposes—for world unity, not world madness.

Many American scientists are so keen on research, however, and on developing the particular scientific pursuits that form their life's work, that they will serve the government or any other organisation which offers them facilities to do so. But, equally, many will not so serve because they are totally out of sympathy with government atomic policy. And that is where, among scientists, the military, and politicians, the fission is occurring.

Not only amongst those groups, but also amongst many thinking laymen there is a big question mark against America's atomic policy. Men like Dr. Gerald Wendt, a prominent scientist and a top-ranking writer, are challenging the policy. Dr. Wendt points to "The second World War: Strategical and Tactical History", by Britain's Major-General J. F. C. Fuller; to "Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy," by Britain's Professor P. M. S. Blackett, and to the official American Government publications, "U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey," and "Statement on German Industry." From this well-documented basis he presents the available facts regarding the military effectiveness of bombing during the last war.

Maginot Line

Many Americans are now questioning whether the atomic bomb is, after all, a weapon that can win a war. If it is not, they argue, then America's thousand or so atomic bombs are in reality America's Maginot Line.

In this case the country is being betrayed by a myth, and the illimitable energy contained by those bombs is being wasted in their secret storage places. But there is no one, scientist or layman, who would deny that America has, potentially, in her atomic knowledge, the means to rectify many of the world's basic ills, provided that the atomic bomb is indeed obsolete.

Apart from these more spectacular spheres, atomic knowledge is contributing to remarkable developments in medicine, agriculture and industrial processes.

In Medicine

Take the field of medicine. New knowledge is being obtained by use of radioactive tracers—radioisotopes, or, if you like, "tagged atoms." To take an example: radiophosphorus can be mixed into an ordinary compound such as sodium phosphate, and when injected into the veins of a person it goes through normal body processes. But something new has been added.

The isotope is radioactive and its movements inside the body can be determined with extreme accuracy by means of a Geiger counter. The ticking of the counter follows to phosphorus through the bloodstream, tells how rapidly it moves, and precisely where. Much of it ends up, of course, in the bone structure, but how much of it stops in the liver first, how long it stays there, and many other hitherto unanswerable questions are answered by the isotope.

Thyroid glands are being studied by means of radioiodine. In the case of a person with over-active thyroid glands, the radioiodine would gather in the gland and its rays would be at the heart of the trouble, either being used to reduce the gland's activity or, in larger doses, to substitute for surgery by destroying part of the gland. Thyroid cancer is being treated with what doctors call "remarkable success" in about one out of six cases, but older methods of treatment are still, for the time being, preferred.

A fatal disease of the bone marrow (poylcythemia vera) is the one ailment for which treatment with radioisotopes is generally preferred as first choice. But even in this there have been no cures, although some patients live normally for a longer time with one treatment of radiophosphorus. Tumours are being treated, in some cases, with radiogold.

But all responsible reports make it plain that the miracle cures that were expected from the use of radioisotopes are not being achieved. They may never be, because the limitations are so severe. For one thing the diseased parts must have a strong attraction for the element to be used—as the thyroid gland has for iodine. And the cells of the diseased part need to have a stronger attraction than the healthy cells, otherwise the radioisotope concentrates equally, and attacks both. In fact the radioactive atom should be looked upon as a guide towards finding a cure, rather than as the cure itself.

In Agriculture

In agriculture, radioisotopes are at work to such effect that scientists are learning how to grow maize, cotton, tobacco, potatoes and other foods, more cheaply and efficiently. The methods used are, in many cases similar to those employed in medicine. For instance, radiophosphorus is included in phosphate fertiliser and is applied to the soil around the plants. The plants absorb the isotope equally with the stable material. The Geiger counter measures the tagged atoms as they enter a plant's roots, move into its stem, and spread out through its branches and leaves. Concrete results so far achieved have enabled farmers to learn exactly how much fertiliser to use, where it should be placed, and the best time to apply it.

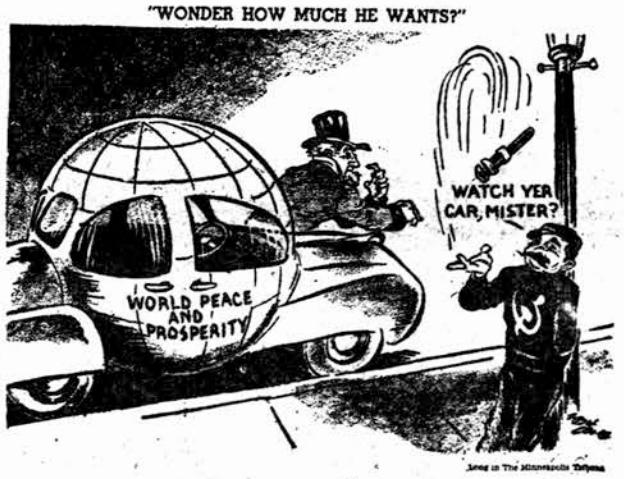
It has been proved, for example, that potatoes use up phosphorus from fertiliser during their entire growth period, whereas maize, tobacco and cotton take it up only during early growth. The application of this knowledge is obvious to the farmer. But it also affects manufacturers who now have to design new machinery for fertilising. So, one thing leads to another in a sort of chain reaction.

In Industrial Field

In the field of industry useful and tangible results have been achieved in metallurgy, and in various manu-

(Continued on page 28)

"WONDER HOW MUCH HE WANTS?"



HONG KONG CAN STOP REDS

Role Of U. S. Pacific Fleet

BY William K. Mathews

HOPELESS as the situation appears to be in China, there is much that can be done to contain the Communist armies—and this without America overextending herself financially and militarily. What U. S. does can be made the foundation for a long-range program.

To begin with, there is one place where the Communist armies must be stopped and that place is Hong Kong territory, including the city and islands of Hong Kong and the Kowloon Peninsula across the narrow estuary.

This is British territory. It was won by the British in the same way we won Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas and the Canal Zone. The British say, just as we do, "Here we are, here we stay, here we will defend British territory". Britain is pouring in troops for the defence.

Within weeks, the Communist armies will come to the boundaries of Hong Kong territory. If they attempt to invade, the British intend to shoot. But the British are not going out to invade Chinese territory. There is a good possibility that rather than risk the losses that would go with such a fight, plus the possible burden of supporting the 1,500,000 people of Hong Kong, the Communists will not invade.

The Reds can see the possibilities of getting supplies from the West by using Hong Kong as a trading post. This possibility becomes more probable if we Americans give open support to the British in the defence of Hong Kong. With reasonable propriety we can consider it as another Berlin, where jointly we are going to stay, even if we have to shoot.

Hong Kong is one place Communism can be stopped, and where American aid can be effective. What is more, the only probable cost is some extra oil and gas for an American fleet composed of some aircraft-carriers, cruisers and destroyers. The fleet is already in being. All we have to do is to develop the will to use it with wisdom.

The mission in such a case would be to defend Hong Kong and nothing else. We would confine our fleet to this limited objective rather than assume the dangerously unlimited one of "stopping Communism". We would shoot to maintain this objective, just as we would have, and still will shoot, to maintain our place in Berlin.

Such a plan would also fit the present Nationalist situation. The Chinese nationalists hold Formosa and the big island off south China, Hainan. The nationalists have control of the seas. The Communists are not in a position to invade either of those islands. They thus form a base upon which the prestige of the Nationalist Government, or a Government friendly to us, can be restored to at least a part of China.

Instead of aiming at the unlimited and impossible objective of restoring a so-called "United China", we should keep our political obpectives within bounds. If a regeneration of Chinese manhood should get started as a guerilla movement, to be effective it will ultimately have to be concentrated in one area. The guerillas could work with the Nationalist Government holding Formosa and Hainan and count upon events ultimately giving them a break. We should assume that not for the next 100 years will China have one central government exercising undisputed authority over all of that vast area.

"Neither should we expect a spontaneous regeneration of China and its manhood. The beginning will, necessarily, have to be small and grow only as fast as it can extend its authority.

The military will be cold to this plan. It has risks, just as the Berlin airlift had risks. We can do it by a show of force with aircraft-carriers and supporting ships. Due to lack of Communist air power. The carriers will be immune from serious attack from the air. The mountain-enclosed airport at Hong Kong distinctly handicaps landbased air power.

Pacific Pact

At the same time we should mobilize our political forces. There is nothing to keep this plan from fitting into Philippines President Elpidio Quirino's plan for a Pacific Union. In fact, it could make a Pacific Union effective. The West and the East could work together in the interest of maintaining peace.

Should we allow the British to be pushed out of Hong Kong, the reverberations will be felt through South-East Asia and Indonesia. Communist prestige will be vastly enhanced. The many millions of Chinese throughout this area will then take the cue they are waiting for, and see in the Communist Government a government strong enough to protect them in their minority position in such places as Siam, Malaya and Indonesia.

If instead of going into hysterics over the march of the Communist armies in China, and deluding ourselves into thinking that "more aid to China" can stop Communism, we use our power to back the British in Hong Kong, we will be doing something which will bring definite results. We will be using our power under our control instead of allowing it to be wasted and frittered away by the incompetent military leaders of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

SINKIANG MAY GO "RED"

By Diane Le C. Rawson

DIRECT Russian pressure is increasing upon the still unconquered provinces of Northern China, according to military and private reports reaching me from these areas. This is in addition to the pressure exerted by the Chinese Communist armies from Chahar province and much of Suiyan province in the north and their threat of encirclement in the south.

An almost uninterrupted spread of Soviet influence can be noted in China along almost all the northern common frontier with Russia, from the province of Chahar to northwestern Sinkiang. This is so much that the seizure of this latter province would be child's play, despite the bitter anti-Communist efforts of the Ma brothers ruling neighbouring Ninghsia.

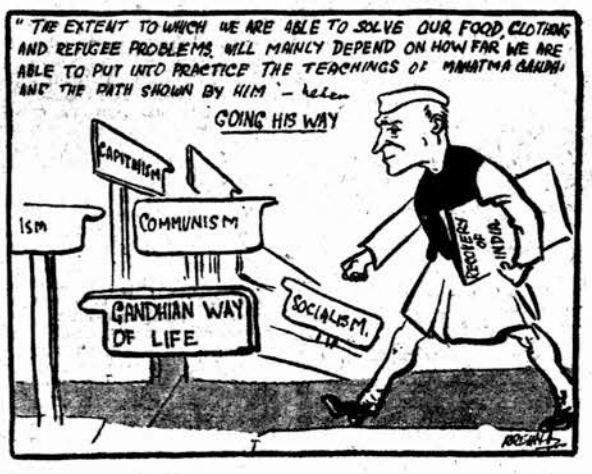
Mines In Russian Hands

All the top men here are desperately conscious of the direct menace represented by the proximity of the Soviet Union and these men included Ma Tze-Shin, secretary-general of the province; Col. Chao Hsu-Tung, Chief of General Affairs; Kao Chin-Hung, elder statesman; and Ma Kwang-Tien, political adviser to the commanding general.

From them and from others, I learn that in Sinkiang although the people are almost 80 per cent anti-Red, the political leadership is, at the very least, "definitely influenced" by Russian pressure.

Russian infiltration and pressure persists. Many teachers in Sinkiang schools, for instance, are Communist-educated and are using their positions to the fullest advantage, and from a Chinese just returned from Tihwa in Sinkiang, I learn that most of the rich mines in the region are now in Russian hands, operated by Chinese slave labour.

And 150 miles from Tihwa, the town of Ili is "as Russian as Moscow." The narrow mountain road which leads out of Ili toward the Soviet frontier stops after a short distance and, a bare hop beyond, a magnificent four-lane highway begins which runs straight as a die into Russia. It was certainly not built by the Chinese.


"THE EXTENT TO WHICH WE ARE ABLE TO SOLVE OUR FOOD, CLOTHING AND REFUGEE PROBLEMS, WILL MAINLY DEPEND ON HOW FAR WE ARE ABLE TO PUT INTO PRACTICE THE TEACHINGS OF MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE PATH SHOWN BY HIM" — Nehru
GOING HIS WAY
CAPITALISM
ISM
COMMUNISM
GANDHIAN WAY OF LIFE
SOCIALISM
INDIA

Six-Power Race For Seventh Continent

U.S. NAVY TO PARTICIPATE: BUT NO CLAIMS TO BE MADE

BY THOMAS J. HENRY

SIX nations will be staking their claims this winter to the earth's seventh continent.

Great Britain, France, Norway, Australia, Chile and Argentina will be engaged in setting up permanent settlements on the fringes of the 6,000,000 square miles, buried forever under a mile-thick blanket of ice, which surrounds the South Pole.

This is the picture as the United Sates Navy is considering plans for what may prove its most pretentious venture in Antarctic exploration. The U. S., however, is making no territorial claims but is concerned purely with scientific exploration, testing of equipment, and training of men in polar conditions.

Each of the countries which makes territorial claims is following an almost identical plan. Parties of volunteers will be landed on the ice cap during the next six months in the 24-hour daylight of the Antarctic summer. They will establish base camps, abundantly supplied for a year, where they will remain during the six terrible months of perpetual winter. They will be relieved by new groups of volunteers from their countries as soon as ships can penetrate the ice during the next southern summer. It is proposed to continue this rotation for an indefinite number of years in order to support claims that the occupations are permanent.

Next to the American, the most pretentious new expedition will be a combined venture of Great Britain, Norway and Sweden. It is proposed to set up a land camp on the Weddell Sea side of the continent south of Africa and make both air and ground explorations as far as possible into the Antarctic's great unknown.

The British are veterans of Antarctic occupation. Essentially all of North Antarctica, the great, mountainous, ice-covered peninsula which projects northward to within about 200 miles of Cape Horn, is claimed by the Colonial Office as part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. This is the region marked on British maps as Graham Land and on American maps as the Palmer Peninsula. The claims to discovery are debatable on both sides. The territorial claim is considered so well established that special Graham Land postage stamps, overprints of Falkland Islands issues, are used on all mail from the base.

The Discoverer?

France is expected to enter the picture for the first time this winter. On Dec. 20, 1840 Admiral Jules Dumont d'Urville, Commander of a two-ship exploring expedition, sighted through a break in the everlasting for an ice-ramparted shore almost directly south of Australia. He kept this coast in sight for approximately 150 miles, claimed all the territory from sea to pole for the French Republic, and named it Adelie Land, after his wife. Just the day before the American explorer, Capt. Charles Wilkes, had sighted what appeared to be land more than 500 miles to the eastward. There has been a futile debate ever since over whether Wilkes or d'Urville can be considered the discoverer of the main land mass of the Antarctic Continent.

A French expedition planned to occupy a base on the coast last winter. The plan is expected o be carried out this winter.

About 500 miles to the westward Australia is setting up the same kind of base on the coast of Enderby Land.

Claims of Chile and Argentina fall into a quite different category, both squat squarely on the Falkland Islands Dependencies. Chile is establishing three bases on the northern and western coasts of Graham Land.

The United States, with rather vague claims to original discovery but very good claims based on air exploration and mapping, has consistently refused to maintain any territorial rights or recognize those of any other nation.

If American claims ever are asserted, perhaps the most valid would be for a very considerable territory whose coastline extends from Marguerite Bay, at the base of the Palmer Peninsula, to the Ross Sea. This remains about the only completely orphan land on earth. Nobody ever has landed on its shores. American fliers have mapped much of its coastline but there still are long stretches of which nothing is known. It would slightly overlap New Zealand's Ross dependency which includes the mountainous areas on both sides of the Ross Sea.

All this territory is included in the region which Admiral Byrd has called "Marie Byrd Land."

There is little prospect, however, of any change in the traditional American attitude.

ARMY STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

IN modern mechanised warfare, time is one of the most important factors. The days are gone when soldiers could afford to wait for months in their trenches for arms and ammunition to arrive, while sporadic fighting went on outside.

In the present atomic, age, speed counts above all else, and speed in turn depends on correct and up-to-date statistical information about our Armed Forces, Calculation of the relevant figures by the ordinary manual methods inevitably takes time, and where the timefactor is all important, the need is for an automatic system that produces quick and accurate results. Hollerith's is the most efficient accounting method that is now employed, and it achieves a high degree of fineness and perfection.

THERE is a popular misconception that since India has no dearth of manpower, she should have no use for mechanical aids. If India is to keep pace with the rapidly-advancing western nations, it is essential for her to resort to modern methods and avoid waste of time and labour at all costs.

The machine group, though to complicated for a layman to understand, is the most interesting among the various sections in the Statistical Organisation of the Indian Army. It maintains records and supplies information with the aid of Hollerith accounting and tabulating machines, employing the punched-card system instead of the manual method.

The special advantages of these machines are amazing speed, a high degree of accuracy, extremely low cost, avoidance of typewriters, absence of monotony and drudgery and no necessity for copying the same set of figures over and over again for different kinds of analysis.

Collection of much valuable data and compilation of useful figures are usually left unattempted because of the loss of time and the high cost involved in doing so by ordinary clerical methods. Hollerith machines, which are American-manufactured, provide the medium by which the maximum use of figures can be obtained readily, economically and without materially changing the routine of the office.

TICKLISH QUESTIONS

How many officers have completed three years of service but have not yet been promoted to the acting rank of a Captain? Who were the officers that were commissioned before their twenty-first birthday? Who are the unmarried officers under 30 years of age holding the ranks of a Captain or below knowing German and French? How many officers will be affected if a outfit allowace is sanctioned to all officers with five years' service on a particular date? How many vehicles of different types are required for a given battle order?

Visualise these types of tricky and ticklish questions which are answered by Hollerith in a matter of a few hours, but which would otherwise take days, weeks or even months to be replied to. Those who have experience of work on statistical records and have an idea of their maintenance by manual methods will realise how difficult and hard these queries are to answer at short notice.

HOLLERITH INSTALLATION

The various types of machines forming the Hollerith installation at the Army HQ are the key punch, the verifier, the tabulator, the sorter, the multiplier, the collator, the interpreter and the reproducer.

The punch is used to record data on cards by punching holes in them, the perforations representing facts taken from the basic documents and becoming permanent and unalterable records.

After punching, the cards are checked on a machine called the verifier, which refuses to accept cards which have not been correctly punched, thus providing a simple check on the accuracy of the punching. Mechanical verification greatly reduces the human element hazard in the checking procedure and gives definite assurance that the punched hole records are dependably correct.

The tabulator is a multiple adding, classifying and printing machine which produces printed tabulations. It lists details from individual cards and prints totals with numerical designations and accumulated totals. The machine can be instantly transformed into a lister, which prints in itemised detail the information recorded on the cards and, at the same time, accumulates the desired quantities, which totals are then printed in their respective positions.

The sorter adjusts and arranges all cards of similar classification in numerical sequence. The operation, automatically performed, is accomplished at a speed of 400 card-passages per minute. The multiplier senses two sets of figures, multiplies one by the other and punches the resultant product in the card in any desired column.

The collator is a specialised sorting machine which selects cards from two packs of them with common information, merges them in a predetermined order and rejects other cards. The collating machine supplements the customary process of punching, sorting and tabulating by providing a means of associating different sets of cards.

The interpreter translates the holes punched in a card into plain figures or charactors at the top of the card, and is an aid to checking, filing, selection and reference operations.

The reproducer punches in one card particulars contained in another in part or in whole, either numerical or alphabetical, and if connected to the tabulator, it punches cards for the balance which the latter has accumulated. The reproducing punch operates at a constant speed of 100 cards per minute on all types of work.

The Statistical Organisation of the Indian Army working under the A.G.'s branch maintains records and supplies information with the aid of Hollorith accounting and tabulating machines employing the punched-card system instead of the manual method. Photos show the Machine operators at work.

BIGGEST IN INDIA

Biggest in India, the Army Statistical Organisation, under the Adjutant-General's Branch, constitutes a hinge on which manpower planning, orders to various ordnance factories and procurement of equipment from foreign countries solely depend. If the necessary information is not given correctly and transmitted in good time, the entire plans may go away.

The I.A.S.O. keeps records of all officers, J.C.O.'s, other ranks, recruit boys, non-combatants enrolled and civilians working in the Defence Ministry. It publishes a statistical digest every month for the use of Principal Staff Officers and the Defence Ministry. It also produces quarterly strength returns of the Army which gives the authorised and posted strength of each unit.

In addition, the I.A.S.O. keeps statistics of ordnance, equipment, mechanical transport holdings, accommodation and animals. It prepares an estimate of equipment required for newly-raised formations and makes yearly or half-yearly estimates for which orders have to be placed with foreign countries.

The woman staff forms nearly 15 per cent of the I.A.S.O. establishment as a whole, but they are in overwhelming majority in the punching branch of the Hollerith section.

BERNARD SHAW ON YOGA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail): ASKED by the correspondent of "Prediction," a London monthly devoted to the study of occult sciences, whether in his view it was desirable for Europeans to take up the study of Yoga, Bernard Shaw, ninety-three year old dramatist, replied. "Yoga means nothing specific. There are dozens of system of Yoga, British, European and Asiatic—mostly prescribed by self-cured artists who have taken to healing as a profession.

The reply does not show that Shaw has a correct conception of Yoga. But with his busy life of letters, none can blame him for not seriously studying this complex subject, and as the correspondent says, there is limit even to his genius. Yoga, in the words of Professor Lanman, is one of the most ancient and striking products of the Hindu mind and character.

While the labours of Deussen and Garbe and others did much to open up Vedanta and Sankhya systems to Europe, the history of Yoga as a body of practices and as a philosophic system is yet to be made known to the world.

New Call

To average Europeans Yoga means a new sort of acrobatics. Many recognise it as a useful physical culture. Only a few realize that is a technique for attaining self-knowledge.

"Inquire into the Self" said the ancient Indian Rishis. This cry is now being raised today by modern thinkers in the West.

Science has made wonderful discoveries in the external world, now it is turning attention to the exploration of mysteries of mind and consciousness. Already it has found that mysterious processes occur within the skull of human beings. "We live our true lives", as Paul Brunton, the famous writer on Indian phiolosophy has observed, "in the depth of our hearts, not in the superficial mask of personality which we show the world".

Walt Whitman, American poet, expressed almost the same idea when he wrote:

I swear I begin to see the meaning of these things
It is not the earth, it is not America, who is to great,
Undernath all, individuals.
I swear nothing is good to me now that ignores individual.
The whole theory of universe is directed unerringly to one single individual-namely to You".

Sir Oliver Lodge's work in physics point to man's mind as the reality in a world of vanishing matter. Einsteen's revolutionary theory of relativity is changing the idea of scientists and the necessity of probing the mind is being increasingly realised by them. Yoga, can help in this quest. But to be of the fullest use, Yoga will have to adopt itself to modern conditions of life. The ancient practices howsoever excellent when considered in relation to the epoch in which they were started, will not prove very practicable not only in relation to Western people, but also in relation to the new Indian generation. Besides, not to avail oneself of the knowledge that has been made available by science will be to weaken the system of Yoga.

A Poser

"How are you going to find the right external relations by withdrawing altogether from external relations" as Sri Aurobindo Ghosh asks in one of his letters in "More light on Yoga".

Aurobindo acknowledges a debt to Western philosophy and science, for they represent mind in control of matter which is a necessary step in our ascent to the supernamental. Europe's interest in Yoga is progressively increasing.

B.B.C. recently televised Yogic exercises.

Christopher Johnson has just published a book on Yoga by Alain Danielou. The book is called by reviewers as "the most scholarly, detailed and concise account of the aims, methods, results and various forms of Yoga yet published in this country." Those interested in this ancient Indian practice have welcomed the news that the Government of India has decided to give grant in aid to Kaivalyadhama of Bombay which conducts research on the scientific side of Yoga. It is expected that the Institute will co-ordinate Yogic experience with modern science and thus enrich the ancient culture. If the Institute achieved marked success it would attract many students from the West and America. The West has so far been immersed in things material. But it is slowly cultivating an appetite for things internal. As Professor Joad once said the West is looking to India for guidance in a better way of life. Will India fulfil the expectations that her ancient culture and civilization aroused?

TREASURES "WIRED FOR SOUND"

★

Ten priceless documents of the French Revolution have been reported missing from the Carnavalet Museum, Paris. And last year two diamond-mounted swords were stolen from our own Victoria and Albert Museum.

Robberies from museums are rare. Burglar-proof devices are so efficient that most thieves avoid them. For instance, every case containing valuable exhibits in New York's Metropolitan Museum is wired to burglar alarms, which not only ring in the building, but in the nearest police station. Slightest pressure on the frame of any of this museum's pictures would operate alarms.

But despite elaborate safeguards, treasures do vanish occasionally. A number of Andrew Marvell's letters were taken from a Hull museum, and a case containing Nelson relics at Greenwich was broken open. The admiral's gold watch and chain were among the missing treasures.

A thief who took a £100 diamond ring from another London museum had to work fast. He waited until the museum guide was busy with visitors and then, in a matter of seconds, prised open the case and pulled out the ring with a piece of bent wire.

BLACK HABIT

Signor Musoo, Deputy Police Chief of Rome, went into Rome's currency black market recently, in disguise. Racketeers approached him with sterling, dollars and lire. "I hope the Lord will forgive me". He said, "I must arrest you". Five were detained. Musoo had chosen the disguise he considered most likely to convince the racketeers he would be a safe customer: He went dressd as a priest.

Sale Of Gold By Reserve Bank Will Combat Inflation

BUT LONG-TERM INTERNATIONAL ISSUES INVOLVED

London Bullion Market Studying Reactions

LONDON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): London bullion quarters were intrigued by today's news that the Indian Reserve Bank, for the first time in four years, is to sell gold on the Bombay Free Market.

It was surmised in London that, like the recent sales of silver, this would be a sale of Hyderabad bullion, with the object of lowering the general inflationary pressure in India.

In that country, such sales could have a powerful effect. As soon as the sales of Hyderabad silver started some months ago, there was a break in the inflation of Indian cotton prices.

BOMBAY REPORT

It was reported from Bombay today that these official sales of silver are to be reduced. If they were augmented by sales of gold, and possibly by throwing on the market grain obtained from the United States without immediate payment, the aggregate disinflationary effect could be considerable.

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD

Since the price of gold is so high on the Indian Free Market, every ounce of gold sold by the Reserve Bank will mop up far more money than its official value.

Even after the drop caused by today's announcement, the price of gold in Bombay equals 452 shillings an ounce and the price of sovereigns there equals almost 475 shillings. That compares with the official price of 248 shillings since the devaluation.

Previously when the Indian Government (and occasionally other Governments including the French and Greek) sold gold internally in order to satiate the hoarding demand and mop up inflated spending power, they found they were pouring water into a bottomless pit.

If, on this occasion, the Indian authorities decided to continue the policy after they had used up the presumably limited Hyderabad supply, the question would arise of where they are to get the gold to resell.

LARGER ISSUES

That might raise very large issues. It might eventually be linked with the fact that recent rumours about South African gold sales on the Free Market have mentioned sales in sterling, instead of dollars as previously. Only yesterday there was an overseas report that South Africa would sell sovereigns to India at 320 shillings an ounce. This was discountenanced since although some such deal was believed to be afoot, it was thought that the recipient could not be India.

Certainly if it is to continue the sales, the Indian Reserve Bank will need a lot of gold. According to one Bombay report today it will sell 10,000 tolas of gold a day from next Monday until the end of the month, and quantities to be offered after that will be announced later.

MONTHLY QUOTA

At the current Bombay price that would be 85,000 sterling worth of gold every day, or at the rate of more than 2,000,000 sterling a month.

This could not be obtained from India's own gold output. In any case, in India, almost uniquely, gold producers are already allowed to sell their output on the free market, so the Indian Reserve Bank does not get the local output to resell.

STILL A MARGIN

It could be obtained on the International Market. Whether obtained at the official rate of 248 shillings or the free market price of not more than 320 shillings, reselling in Bombay at 452 or 475 shillings would be very nice indeed.

But that would also raise very large issues indeed. Internal free gold markets, and official participation therein, are allowed by the International Monetary Fund. Among others, the French and Belgian authorities as well as now the Indian, have taken advantage of this.

SPECIFIC PURPOSES

International Free Market transactions are allowed only for industrial, artistic and other approved purposes. Conceivably this could be circumvented by using the imported gold for approved purposes (including reserves) thus releasing other gold for the purposes unapproved by the International Monetary Fund—if the Fund, after the study which it is making at South Africa's instance, maintains this rather artificial distinction.

Sale Of Gold Not From Currency

BOMBAY, Oct. 8 (PTI): A press note issued by the Reserve Bank of India says: "The gold being offered for sale by the Reserve Bank of India is internal gold and is being sold on behalf of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. This gold has no connection with the Currency Reserve which remains intact."

The Reserve Bank announced yesterday that it will offer for sale 10,000 tolas of gold daily from Monday October 10 upto the end of October.

Formation Of E. German Govt. Opposed

Berliners Asked To Attend Mass Demonstration

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (PTI-Reuter): West Berlin's Lord Mayor, Professor Ernest Reuter and the Chairman of the Western City Assembly, Dr. Otto Suhr, have appealed to Berliners to attend a mass demonstration today against yesterday's formation of an East German Government.

The demonstration will be held in front of the City Hall in the American sector and will be preceded by a special meeting of the City Assembly.

The Assembly will demand free elections throughout Berlin, resumption of the city's administrative unity and incorporation of Berlin in the West German Federal Republic, Professor Reuter announced.

German sources claiming close contact with Soviet Headquarters, said last night that all 3,000 Russian troops would be withdrawn from their sector to barracks outside the city by next week.

The new Government is expected shortly to appeal to all four occupying powers to withdraw their troops from the city.

"Britain Slipping Into Slavery"

Lord Milverton's View

ORPINGTON (Kent), Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Lord Milverton, former Governor of Nigeria, said here tonight that on his return to Britain two years ago, he found the country "gradually slipping into slavery."

Lord Milverton, formerly Sir Arthur Richards, resigned from the Labour Party in June and joined the Liberal Party.

"I returned after a life's work abroad trying to teach freedom and gradual diminution of controls in colonial administration", he said. "I joined the Labour Party, but I found that every control was planned to further controls."

He joined the party because he believed it to be "trying its best to carry out a programme of social improvements.

"I had not realised that in carrying out such things as nationalisation not only had the Labour Party sunk from its very high ideals and principles, but had come to a position in which many of the leaders openly preached class hatred" he added.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN NEW INDIA

Mrs. Hutheesingh's Broadcast

CAIRO, Oct. 7. (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, younger sister of Pandit Nehru, talked about the role of women in the new India during a 15-minute broadcast on Cairo Radio today.

Afterwards she gave a press conference on Indian social and cultural life.

Mrs. Hutheesingh, who is on her way to the United States to make a lecture tour, met leaders of Egyptian Feminist Movements here and visited social welfare centres during a two-day stay as guest of the Indian Ambassador.

Television Sets In Moscow

LONDON, Oct. 7 (UPI): New television sets are now being produced by the Soviet Union, according to the Moscow Radio. It is claimed that they are much simpler in construction, cost less and easier to handle than the previous models.

The sets provide, it is stated, perfect reception and non-fading high quality image.

STATION MASTER TRAPPED

Alleged Acceptance Of Bribe

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The special Police of the Government of India in Bombay esterday trapped Eknath M. Awate, Station Master of Kurla for allegedly demanding and accepting illegal gratification from a Mukadam working under him. Awate was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court and allowed bail today.

According to the police, Madhu Vithu Gawali, the Mukadam, was recently promoted as gangman by the Divisional Traffic Officer. Madhu asked the Station Master to relieve him to join new post; but he was put off. Yesterday the accused Station Master is said to hav told Madhu that he would relieve him immediately if he was paid some 'bakshis'. An amount of Rs. 80 was fixed.

The special Police who were informed sent the Mukadam with marked money which the Station Master is reported to have accepted. He was immediately taken into custody. The police are making furthre investigations.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS IN SECUNDERABAD

Volunteers Clash

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 7. (UPI): Tension prevailed during the elections of delegates to the Hyderabad State Congress at every polling booth in Secunderabad City today. Large number of voters were present and rival parties raised slogans. The timely intervention by the leaders of the rival groups averted clashes at two places.

Swami Ramanand Tirth also went round the city.

In a scuffle that took place at one booth, three volunteers were taken into custody by the police for attacking the driver of a prominent Congress worker. It is alleged that the driver was manhandled and his watch snatched away.

POLICE BAFFLED BY EARLY MORNING OUTRAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The City Police are baffled by a ghastly murder which took place at Matunga. The motive of the murder is not yet definitely known.

It would appear that an Irani restauranteer opened his tea shop early this morning, when some men rushed in, pulled out knives, viciously slashed the man and did him to death, almost immediately disappearing when the grim deed was done. Robbery does not appear to be the motive, for the cash box was not tampered with.

The police, however, seem to be proceeding on their investigations on the hypothesis, that robbery was the motive, but that the men's nerves failed them at the last moment, after they had struck the fatal blow and they took to their heels.

M. A. Irani, the proprietor of a restaurant at Matunga, opened his restaurant promptly at the regular opening hour of 5-30. He had hardly taken his place at the store counter when he was confronted by two persons armed with knives. Before the restaurant-keeper could guess the intentions of the unknown persons they set upon him, stabbing him in several places on his body. Irani slumped forward on his counter with a moan. Not waiting to see the result of their dastardly attack upon their victim, the assailants fled from the scene of the crime.

In the meantime, some of the servants of the establishment, seeing their employer lying face down on the counter in a doubled-up position, his body contorted in a ghastly and unnatural posture, came forward to enquire if he was unwell. Looking closely at the unconscious man, the servants discovered that he was bleeding profusely from several wounds which the assailants had inflicted upon him. There was a furore in the restaurant and the police were sent for. Irani, however, was beyond medical aid, and succumbed to his injuries soon after the attack.

The Kingsway Police are investigating the outrage. So far the assailants are at large, but from the vague description of the two assailants, provided by one of the servants who only noticed their entry into the restaurant, the police have circulated a description of the assailants, and have spread their dragnet to apprehend the alleged murderers.

EXTORTING MONEY FROM PASSENGERS

3 Members Of Armed Gang Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Detective Staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police arrested yesterday three members of a gang, who are alleged to have been extorting money from the passengers at the point of a pistol. It is stated that one of the members of the gang would travel in a first class compartment of a train where a passenger was a lone soul and demand money, threatening the passenger with assault. Several such cases of intimidation and assault has been registered with the Police and the arrest of three persons, the ringleaders of the gang, is expected to knock the bottom out of their activities.

Man Who Jumped From Third Floor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

V. S. Reddiar, a suspect in several cheating cases, who made a desperate attempt to escape from the Police custody by jumping from the third floor of a building, Colaba, where he was taken for inquiry was remanded to police custody at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

Reddiar was taken to 'Sea Gleams' at Colaba by the police for some inquiry and he is reported to have jumped from the third floor with a view to escape. He was picked up unconscious and removed to St. George Hospital where he is detained under police custody.

LET SUGAR BE RATIONED

"G" Ward Congress Committee's Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rationing of sugar and control by Government as the main remedy to alleviate shortage has been suggested by the Council of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee in a resolution passed to-day.

The resolution says that the Council feels grave concern over the difficult situation created and the hardship caused to the public in obtaining even the minimum quantity of sugar owing to inadequate supply, adding that government should take all possible steps to ease the situation without any further delay before the public discontent reaches proportions where even Congressmen who are supporters of Government might find it difficult to face it without undesirable results.

City's Requirements Not Met

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sugar distribution scheme evolved at a joint conference of the officials of the Civil Supplies Department of the Bombay Government and representatives of the Sugar Merchants Association, yesterday, has not met even a fraction of the city's requirements, with the result that the Association of Hotels and Restaurants in the city has decided to close their establishments, if adequate supplies are not made available to them by the authorities.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, when he returns to Bombay from New Delhi on Monday, after ascertaining the views of the Central Government, with regard to the measures that the provincial Government propose to adopt to resolve the sugar crisis, will have a tough time as the Association of Hotels and Restaurants are adamant in their decision to go on strike.

Meanwhile, general opinion in the city ranging from that of a manual labourer to a business magnate is that Government has definitely bungled in arranging the distribution of sugar through the Association without making a provision for proper supervision. If Calcutta and Delhi could resort to rationing of sugar undevidentical circumstances and with the same allotment, why should the Bombay Government wait for necessary assurances of further supplies from the Centre and thereby allow anti-social elements to ply heir nefarious trade of black-marketing and under-hand tactics is the question on every lip.

The Bombay Bakers' Association, in a statement, has condemned the procedure followed by the Sugar Merchants Association in distributing this essential commodity by stating that the present shortage has been made more acute through mal-distribution.

Sugar Price In Sangli Fixed At Rs. 1-4 A Seer

SANGLI, October 8 (P.T.I.): Sugar price in Sangli has been fixed at Rs. 1-4 per seer at a conference which the District Collector held with merchants here yesterday.

Earlier, the Hotel Keepers Association led a procession to the Collector's office to protest against the "abnormal rise" in the price of sugar.

Sugar Famine In C. P.

NAGPUR, Oct. 8, (UPI): The C. P Provincial Government has sent three frantic telegrams to the Government of India informing them that as there is literally sugar famine in the province. relief should be sent before October 15.

Allahabad Wants Sugar

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8, (UPI): Allahabad is experiencing a terrible scarcity of sugar these days.

Sugar For Ahmedabad: 5 Pounds A Family

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7, (PTI): Sugar will be distributed in the city from tomorrow on the basis of five pounds per family per week, it is stated. This arrangement has been made in view of long queues forming in front of the limited number of s gar shops.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal Dead

INDUSTRIALIST & EX-MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL

BOMBAY, Oct. 8 (PTI).

SIR Ardeshir Dalal, Bombay industrialist and ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council died today at his residence at 12-15 p.m. Sir Ardeshir had been ailing for the last few weeks.

Born in 1884 the late Sir Ardeshir had a brilliant academic career. After his schooling he joined the Elphinstone College in Bombay and later joined St. John College, Cambridge, as a Tata scholar. Soon he joined the Indian Civil Service.

While in Service, Sir Ardeshir served in various administrative capacities. He started as an assistant Collector of Bijapur and Kolaba. Later he was the superintendent of Land Records at Belgaum; collector of Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Bombay; and acting secretary, Health and Land Departments, Government of India.

From 1928 to 1931 Sir Ardeshir served as the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.

After his retirement from the Indian Civil Service, Sir Ardeshir joined the well-known firm of the Tatas as a director. Thus began a brilliant business career which was to last for nearly 18 years. He was first appointed as the special director in charge of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited. Later he became a director in several other companies belonging to the Tata Group. He was also the director of the Central Bank of India, the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, the New India Assurance Company, Limited, and the Imperial Bank of India.

The late Sir Ardeshir was a trustee of various Tata trusts, and was at the time of his death the chairman of all of them.

JOINS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

In August 1944 Sir Ardeshir joined the Government of India as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Planning and Development and held that office till the end of 1945. During this period he had distinguished himself as one of the joint authors of the "Plan of Economic Development of India."

The late Sir Ardeshir was the sheet anchor of the Tatas, particularly of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, whose destiny he guided for several years. According to an American journalist he was "an image of the average American's idea of Big Business."

Sir Ardeshir was conservative by temperament and had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. A self-made man, he had a passion for hard work and was sympathetic towards all except those who lacked in integrity.

FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Sir Ardeshir will take place at his bungalow "Gladhurst" at Little Gibbs Road today Sunday morning at 8 a.m.

COMPULSORY SOCIAL SERVICE FOR DEGREES

Karnatak University Vice-Chancellor's Plea

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 8, (PTI): Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University, addressing a meeting here, said that social service for six months or a year should be made compulsory for students before they were given the degrees. He said that English as medium of instruction for 15 years upto graduation was to be retained. Facilities for instruction in other languages also should be provided, he added.

Mr. Jahagirdar made out these points referring to the working of the newly formed Karnatak University.

NO SUGAR SHORTAGE IN KASHMIR

JAMMU, October 8 (P.T.I.): Col. Baldev Singh Samyal, Deputy Supply Minister of Kashmir said here today that "there is no shortage of sugar in the State."

The State, he said, was getting sufficient quota of sugar from the Indian Government and, therefore, it would be able to further reduce the price of sugar, now available at Rs. 1-2 a seer.

ELECTIONS IN KASHMIR

Rolls To Be Prepared

SRINAGAR, Oct. 7. (UPI): The Jammu and Kashmir Government proposes to set up a machinery for preparing electoral rolls in Jammu and Kashmir State. A Franchise Committee will be appointed to supervise this work, it is authoritatively learnt.

Elections are expected to be held first for Srinagar and Jammu Municipal Committees early next year to be followed later by elections to the proposed State Constituent Assembly.

The proposed Constituent Assembly will draft the constitution for the state and the majority party in that Assembly will form future Government in the State.

For the first time in the history of the State, elections to Municipal Committees will be held on a joint electorate system.

RELICS OF BUDDHA'S TWO DISCIPLES

To Be Brought To Banaras On Nov. 3.

BANARAS, October 8 (P.T.I.): The sacred relics of Sariputta and Maha Mogallana, the two chief disciples of Lord Buddha, will be brought here from Calcutta on November 3.

A State reception has been arranged in this connection in which the United Provinces Governor Sir H. P. Modi and Premier Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant are expected to take part.

The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, will preside at the anniversary meeting of the Mulagandha Kuti Vihar at Sarnath on November 4.

The Provincial Congress Committee will also hold a two-day session here on November 3 and 4.

FRENCH MEDICAL CHIEF'S TRIBUTE

One More Malaria Centre In Malabar

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 8 (PTI): Col. Dr. Bigot, Chief Medical Officer of the French India Government today paid a tribute to the work of the World Health Organisation in its efforts to alleviate distress.

Col. Bigot has just returned here after attending the second Regional South-East Asia Conference of the Organisation as a delegate from French India. He told P.T.I. they had mainly discussed in general outlines contagious diseases such as plague, cholera, T.B. and leprosy and the ways and means to be employed to combat them.

He said that cholera and its incidence had been left over for special discussion at the next meeting of the Conference scheduled to take place at Colombo in Sptember next year.

WIDE PREVALENCE

Col. Bigot had apprised the Conference of the wide prevalence of leprosy in Pondicherry.

He said there were already 2,000 patients in the French Indian capital alone. The Conference, on his suggestion, agreed to allot Rs. 2,000 for fighting the disease.

As regards malaria, Col. Bigot said the Conference agreed to open one more centre of the W.H.O. at Wynand (Malabar).

He praised the work of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, and Dr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, Chairman of the Conference, at the Delhi Conference.

PEOPLE OF MYSORE TO DECIDE THEIR FUTURE

Sardar's Reply To Karnatak Youths' Delegation

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (PTI): A delegation of Karnataka youths met the Acting Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning and urged the formation of a Karnataka Province with the inclusion of Mysore.

The delegation represented that the "Youth of Mysore in particular, and the progressive forces in general are anxious that Karnataka Province should be formed with Mysore." They said that "some conservative elements in the Mysore Constituent Assembly headed by the Mysore Ministry are trying to perpetuate the hegemony of kingship in the name of individuality and integrity of Mysore." The delegates said this "attitude of the ministers" found expression only at the last session of the Mysore Constituent Assembly.

Sardar Patel is reported to have heard them patiently and explained to them that it was for the people of Mysore to decide their future.

LONDON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Lt.-Col. Altaf Qadir and Lt.-Col. A. Hamid Khan, of the Pakistan Army, left London by air for Paderborn, West Germany, yesterday to act as Pakistan observers at the Western armed forces combined exercise from October 9 to 14. British Army and Air Force units, with American, Belgian, French and Norwegian occupation troops will hold the exercise in Paderborn.

Next Six Months Critical For India

GADGIL STRESSES NEED OF MORE RIGID CONTROLS

NASIK, Oct. 8 (PTI): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, yesterday appealed to the trading community not to raise prices of sugar and other commodities at this very "critical" phase of national life.

Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Gadgil said if the trading community failed to rise up to the occasion and raised the prices for its own selfish ends, Government would have to come forward to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

The sugar industry, he said, was enjoying protection for the last 16 years which in simpler terms meant that the industry had been built up by the sacrifice of the common man.

REMEDY

The remedy for the failure of controls was not decontrol but more rigid control and its enforcement in the hands of more efficient officers, he added. He expressed the view that more controls were to come and advised the people not to mind a little inconvenience which controls were apt to cause.

CRITICAL PERIOD

Mr. Gadgil said next six months were very critical for India and the world and if the trading community co-operated with the Government he was sure India would come out of it successfully. "What we are experiencing is the first shock caused by the devaluation of the rupee and we shall not allow ourselves to be overpowered by that shock." Mr. Gadgil said.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu Asoe Vad 2, 2005
Muslim: Zilhej 16, 1368
Parsi: Ardibehest 7, 1319
Sunrise 6-31 a.m., Sunset 6-31 p.m.
Hightide 01-02, 12-52
Lowtide 06-50, 18-57

Domestic Occurrence

DALAL—Sir Ardeshi Rustomji Dalal, Director Tata Sons Limited, died on Saturday afternoon at 12-15 p.m. Funeral today (Sunday) at 7-40 a.m. (S.T.) A J. Wadia's Bungalow, No. 5, Wilderness Road.

Today's Engagements

TERRITORIAL ARMY: Launching ceremony of Territorial Army in Bombay by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Cross-Maidan, Dhobi Talao, at 10-30 a.m. today.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Swami Ranganathnandadji to speak on "Bhagavadgita and the Crisis of Freedom', in Gita Hall, 4-30 p.m. today.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Shri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on 'Unbroken Channel of Preceptorial Line', 5-30 p.m. today.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. J. S. Chinivalla to speak on 'Marriage', at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 6 p.m. today.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: Pandit Vijayashanker Moolshanker to speak on 'Is Human History on Vedic Texts', at 7 p.m. today.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOTELS FEDERATION: Meeting of hotel keepers to consider sugar shortage in city, at Kesar Baug, Dongri, 10-30 a.m. Monday.

AMAR HIND MANDAL, DADAR: Special lecture of monthly lecture series by Prof. G. D. Parikh today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar on 'Devaluation'.

SHARAD UTSAV FUNCTION: Of Dharavi Group of Municipal Schools at Dharavi Marathi School, Dharavi, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Mr. R. S. Pandey, Municipal Councillor, presiding, and of Worli Group of Municipal Schools at Welfare Centre Hall, Worli at 5 p.m. today, Dr M. N. Birje, Municipal Councillor, presiding.

INAUGURATION OF TERRITORIAL ARMY

Today's Function At Cross Maidan

BOMBAY, October 8.

The Territorial Army, India's second line of defence, will be inaugurated in Bolmbay at 10-30 a.m. today (Sunday) at the Cross Maidan near Dhobi Talao with an interesting programme drawn up by the Army authorities.

Members of the public have been cordially invited to witness the ceremony consisting of the following programme: 10-30 a.m. Guard of Honour for the chief guest the Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay; 10-45 speech by the chief guest; 11-0 physical training display; 11-20 infantry platoon arms drill; 11-35 infantry platoon in attack; 12-5 opening of the exhibilition of military equipments.

B. G. KHER TO INAUGURATE

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will inaugurate the Territorial Army Mela in Poona on Goli Bar Maidan at 10 a.m. today (Sunday), October 9.

Overseas Mails

BOMBAY, Oct. 8: The next despatch of overseas mails for Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on October 12, 1949 by M. S. "Dara".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on October 11, will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF GOODS

G. L. Mehta's Call To Indian Industrialists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The claim for State protection of any industry necessarily involved the obligation on the part of the industrialist to strive to improve the quantity and quality of his products, declared Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board, presiding over the function held this evening to inaugurate the "Industrial Exposition", at the Azad Maidan.

The exposition is organised by certain prominent industrialists of the city.

Mr. Mehta said that just as it was the duty of the consumer to encourage Indian goods, it was obligatory on the part of the producer to supply goods of better quality at cheaper prices.

POSITIVE SIDE

In the pre-independence days, the Swadeshi Movement laid stress on the negative aspect, namely the boycott of foreign goods. Today it has a positive side and that was to encourage Indian goods.

He dispelled the fear entertained by certain manufacturers that there was great prejudice against their produce. Mr. Mehta said that there would not be any such prejudice, if their goods were of improved quality which should be made available to the common consumer at fair prices.

Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand welcomed Mr. Mehta.

THE WEATHER

POONA, October 8 (P.T.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, October 8, 1949:—

Observations from ships and from Burma coast are practically absent. Yesterday's shallow depression in the east central Bay of Bengal has intensified and lies this morning as a fairly deep depression centred within one degree of latitude 18-1/2 degrees north, long, 88 degrees east. It is likely to intensify further and move in a northwesterly or westnorthwesterly direction.

Under its influence, fairly widespread thundershowers have occurred in and near Gangetic West Bengal and along Orissa coast. Local showers have also occurred in south-east Madras and a few showers in Mysore, Malabar and in and near the south Bombay Deccan.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening:— Rainfall will be widespread in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, in and near Orissa, South Bihar and the east Central Provinces and occur locally along the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras and the east United Provinces. Scattered showers are also likely over the belt extending from Vindhya Pradesh to Malabar.

Heavy rainfall warning:— Locally heavy rain is likely in and near Orissa and Gangetic West Bengal during the next 48 hours.

Earthquake report:— An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with spicentre at lat. 34 degrees south, and long 60 degrees east, in the Indian Ocean, south-east of Madagascar Island about 3,720 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 17 hours 42 mts. I. S. T., on Friday October 7, 1949

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from October 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours I. S. T., on October 8, 1947.:—

Ahmedabad 98 76 0 0.3 plus 0.2; Ahmednagar 96 — — — —; Allahabad 93 73 0 0 minus 1.1; Bangalore 86 66 0 1.5 minus 0.8; Baroda 96 72 0 0 minus 0.3; Belgaum 87 64 0 0 minus 1.7; BOMBAY 89 77 0 0.6 minus 0.4; Calcutta 94 78 0 0.1 minus 1.4; Delhi 94 69 0 0.1 minus 0.1; Hyderabad (Dn.) 89 — — — —; Lucknow 92 73 0 0 minus 0.7; Madras 93 77 0 1.3 minus 0.8; Mahabaleshwar 78 65 T 0.5 minus 2.5; Mysore 84 68 0 0.7 minus 1.2; Nagpur 92 69 0 1.2 plus 0.6; Patna 93 80 0 0.1 minus 0.7; Poona 92 71 T 0.2 minus 1.2; Sholapur 94 68 0 0 minus 1.1; Simla 71 56 0 0.2 minus 0.5; Surat 97 76 0 1.5 plus 0.9.

'Quake Shocks In Malta

VALETTA, (MALTA), October 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Two earthquake shocks occurred in Malta early today. Slight panic occurred in some villages but no damage has been reported.

Was It Milk Or Water?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Officers of the Municipal Health Department have started investigations into the causes of several food poisoning cases which occurred at Mazgaon on Friday.

The officers believe that water and not milk was the cause of the malady which necessitated the removal of several persons to hospitals. They are, therefore, trying to find out whether there was anything wrong with the water supply. Samples of water taken from different localities are being tested to find out any possibility of the contamination of water.

RIFT IN KALYAN CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Five Out Of Seven Members Resigning?

From Our Correspondent

KALYAN, Oct. 8.

All is not well with the affairs of Kalyan City Congress Committee and a rift is prevailing since the time the agitation for United Maharashtra including Bombay was started. It is understood from the informed circles that the tension between Gujarati and Deccan elements have increased from the time the Samyukta Maharashtra Conference held in this city during the month of May last. This Conference was presided over by Sri Bhausaheb Hire. President Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and the Chairman of the Reception Committee happened to be Dr. V. W. Phadke, President of the local Congress Committee. It was alleged by the four Gujarati members of the City Congress Committee that the President Dr. Phadke did not consult Congress Committee before affixing Congress Committee's name in the invitation card of the said Conference for which the four members asked explanation from the President. The President replied that he had followed the attitude already followed by the higher Congress authorities of the Thana District and M. P. C. C. This was the cause for the present rift in the Congress. Two prominent members of the Congress Committee have tendered their resignations, Mr. P.M. Patel, Vice-President being one of them, and the other being Mr. Kanji G. Kerson, members of the Committee and also M. P. C. C. members.

Mr. V. V. Subba Rao resigned his Secretaryship in August, on personal affairs. One more member of the Congress Committee has also resigned on personal reasons. Now comes the news from the Marathi "Lokamanya" of Bombay, which published from its Kalyan correspondent the news that the President Dr. Phadke has resigned his Presidentship on medical grounds. Before this report was rumoured your correspondent had interviewed Dr. Phadke who was told by the doctor that he was not going to resign.

According to the latest report from the Committee of seven members, five resignations are pending for discussion in the Committee. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and two Committee members have resigned. Mr. V. V. Subba Rao, Secretary of the Committee (since resigned) has told your correspondent, that he has requested the District and Provincial Congress Committees to enquire into the present muddle in the Congress Committee and, if necessary, to demand resignations from all the members and form a fresh committee.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

A—244 m. (1,231 kc/s) Also 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m., 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

B—353 m. (855 kc/s) Also 41.44 m. (7,240 ks/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m., 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-15 p.m., 61.48 m. (4,840 uc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

SUNDAY Oct. 9.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 p.m. Shubha Smriti 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Leela Sardesai (Light M. songs) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ranjan Joshi (G. Geet) 8-45 News (G) 11-0 As in Bombay—B 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Ranjan Joshi (G. Bhajan) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You 5-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Purja Kalyan) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Leela Sardesai (Light M. songs) 6-40 Ashatai Bokil (Violin par Rageshwari) 7-0 Bachchan Ke Geet 7-10 Locals 7-15 Shreedhar Parsekar (Thumri) 7-30 Leela Sardesai (Chandarakauns) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Studio Concert.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Todi) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 J. S. Kamat (Deshkar) 11-0 Chitrapat Sangeet 12-0 p.m. Shantabai Lajmi (Shudh Sarang) 12-25 Ashatai Bokil (Violin par Sarang) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 J. S. Kamat (Marathi Pad) 1-10 Vazir Bai 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Master Krishnarao (Desi) 5-0 As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammat (B) 6-0 Vazirbai (Bhajan aur Geet) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 J. S. Kamat (Adana) 8-30 Nagarik Swatantrya (Civil Liberties): Talk in Hindustani by Hon Shri Morarji Desai 8-45 Vazirbai (Bhajan aur Geet) 9-0 Shantabai Lajmi (Miyan Malhar) 9-30 Do Ordissi Geet (Traditional) 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Master Krishnarao (Khayal Vilambit Drut).

BARODA

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Chandrakant Shetye (Mandolin par Hindol-Bahar) 7-40 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As (A) 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Songs from Screen 6-0 News (E) 8-10 Sarvarkhan Bhikankhan (Sitar par Multani) 6-25 Ramanlal Dave (Geet) 6-35 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Vaividhya 7-15 Sarvarkhan Bhikankhan (Sitar par Durga) 7-30 Ramanlal Dave (Geet) 7-45 Thumri Khamaj 8-0 Pandit Onkarnath 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 N. G. Ghanekar (Puria) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Nabtovani Orchestra (Kafi-Kanada and Nayaki-Kanada 9-30 N. G. Ghanekar (Shankara).

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-40 Bibhas No Bhyal by Ramchandra Khare 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyah 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-25 Vividh Geeto 6-35 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Master Mukund (G. Geeto) 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Ramchandra Khare (Khayal Shree) 7-45 Master Mukund (Stage songs) 8-0 Vrund Vadan 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

AIR Report On Launching Of Territorial Army

At 8-30 p.m. on Sunday (Oct. 9,) All India Radio Bombay, will broadcast a radio report on inauguration parade of Indian Territorial Army at Cross Maidan, Bombay. The programme which will be radiated on Bombay 'A' and 'B' will consist of recorded excerpts and an eye-witness account of the ceremony by L. G. Clarke.

EVERY MOTHER'S SON and EVERY SON'S MOTHER
Praises this PRAKASH Picture

MUNAWAR SULTANA
Ramsingh
Randhir
Indu
Nirmal
Kumar
and
OM PRAKASH

SAWAN-BHADO

LAMINGTON

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30. Sun. 12-45
Booking 10 to 11-30 and 4-30 to 6
An EVERGREEN Release

Director: RAVINDRA DAVE
Music: HUSANLAL BHAGATRAM

5th WEEK

GOANS HELD TO A DRAW

Share Four Goals In Satiranjan Shield

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Senior string of Goan Sports Club a first division side were forced to a draw by H. M. I. Dockyard 'A' this evening when four goals were shared in the Satiranjan Shield Tournament at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

The Goans despite playing with a couple of junior team players have themselves to blame for not cliching the issue today for they wasted several positive sitters which should have given them a safe lead.

The Dockyard playing without the services of their fine opportunist Ivor Abraham were hardly the team which came runners-up in the second division and the missed his presence very badly. Their defence gave a splendid account of itself with custodian Puthran doing his job splendidly. It was mainly due to his smart work that they were able to save the day.

The Goans took the lead in the tenth minute through right winger Michael and two minutes later Eugene improved his sides position when he tried a long shot at goal and goalkeeper Puthran after collecting ball carried it over the goal line to give his opponents their second goal.

After this the Goans lost several easy scoring chances with Franklin chiefly to blame. At the other end K. Lefebour from point blank range drove wide.

Just before the interval Dockyard reduced the margin when Becket from thirty-five yards out and Walter the Goan goalie safely collected the ball but while he was about to clear, he was bouncing the ball on the ground when he accidentely dropped it near the feet of John the Dockyard left winger and he just tapped it towards the goal and the custodian was unable to save it despite his frantic efforts.

The teams crossed over with the Goans leading by two goals to one.

Dockyard secured the equaliser with another lucky goal when left outer John sent across a fine centre which right half Raphael kicked into the face of right winger Subanam while trying to clear and the ball rebounded into the goal taking Walter completly unawares giving him no chance of saving.

With play fast drawing to a close Cajetan missed a glorious chance of giving his side the lead but he shot straight into the onrushing goalkeeper and the ball was deflected towards the goal but Cardoza recovered in time to save on the goal line. Another two positive sitters were lost by the Goans a few minutes before the end.

Extra time was played to no purpose and in the thrilling ten minutes both goals had narrow escapes.

GEORGIAN CUP

Earlier in the evening in the Georgian Cup Bharat Bhusan 'A' beat Amar Hind by the only goal of the match scored in the second period of play by Kamble.

In the Day's Sport

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-30 a.m. Commonwealth team vs. Universities XI

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-15 p.m. East Indian Railway vs East Bengal (Rovers Cup Final.)

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-00 p.m. GIP Harijans vs Deoraj XI (Georgian Cup).

4-00 p.m. Bombay Stars vs Khatau S.C. (H.V.M Cup Quarter-Finals)

5-15 p.m. Kirkee Rangers vs G B Police (H.V.M. Cup Quarter-Finals).

TABLE TENNIS

Dadar Parsi Gymkhana

9-30 a.m. Morning Session:- Quarter finals of Women's Singles; followed by Quarter finals of mixed doubles; followed by third round and quarter finals of Men's Doubles.

4 p.m. Evening Session:— Semi-finals of Women's Singles; followed by semi-finals of Men's doubles; followed by finals of Women's Singles followed by semi-finals of Men's single followed by semi-finals of mixed doubles.

Burmah-Shell Annex Gossage Cup

DISAPPOINTING DISPLAY BY LOSING SEMI-FINALISTS OF ROVERS CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL and G. I. P. Railway, the losing semi-finalists in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament met this evening to contest their right to the Gossage Cup. Burmah-Shell prevailed by two goals to one. Peter was responsible for both the goals scored by the oilmen.

In a game that was quite a change from the first class football witnessed earlier in the week, both teams resorted to hit and run tactics and little constructive play was in evidence. The territorial advantage was more in favour of the Oilmen.

In the third minute of play accepting a stray foward pass Peter sent the ball high into the corner of the net to score Shell's opening goal. Murthy was responsible for sending the ball through.

Up and down play continued and it was only the Shell who were dangerous on numerous occassions, but the Railway were hardly ever seen in goalmouth. The Shell team crossed over with their solitary goal lead.

On resumption straight from the kick off Burmah Shell gained their second goal when Peter after getting a short pass from Ganesh dribbled into position himself and then sent in a well placed shot to be beat. Puthoo the goalkeeper.

The Railwaymen tried to wake up and some fine efforts were attempted by Tambe and Shiva in a disjointed attack. Tambe tried to head in a pass from Michael, but missed and Shiva gained possession of it but shot feebly for Santiago to save easily.

The Railwaymen managed to gain a reducer when Nakhwa right winner who appeared to be in a off side position scored with only Santiago to beat Santiago was surprised and could do nothing. This goal came in the fifteen minute of the second half.

Soon Michael had the misfortime of seeing a well tried long, shot from an angle just Saib over the cross bar as Puthoo, managed to shove it over with his finger tips.

Tambe blundered miserably by shooting right into Santiago otherwise the equalizer was well in sight for the Railway. The Railway kept up their attack and were very hard triers.

Michael, the right outer ran down to a forward pass from Murthy and out did the two defenders on the run and shot, but Puthoo who rushed out just managed to get the ball with his head away.

The Railway goal was subject to a very lucky escape when with a displaced goalie Peter shot, then Almeida headed away. Soon the rebound was taken by Murthy but what seemed to be a certain goal but once again Almeida cleared it away.

Burmah-Shell prevailed by the odd goal in three and won the Gossage Cup for the first time.

The teams:—

Burmah-Shell:— Santiago; Angelo, A. Francis; Pinto, Santan, Rego; Michael, Murthy, Ganesh, Peter, A. P. Fernandes.

G. I. P. Railway:— Puthoo; Pavey, Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Duncan, Jones; Bhickoo; Nakhwa, Tamble, Shiva, Michael.

BRIAN CLOSE GOES INTO ARMY

Loss To County Cricket And English Side

LONDON, October 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Brian Close the brilliant young Yorkshire cricketer goes into the army this week. That news means that he will be lost to cricket so far as the County Championship is concerned next season and cannot be considered for the Australian visit the following winter.

Close, now 18, has already played once for England, against the New Zealanders last season, and has appeared in good class football in Yorkshire since the winter game started up a few weeks ago. His call-up is expected to put him at Catterick and he has intimated that he will continue with football whenever possible while in the services.

Opportunities will, no doubt, arise for him to play cricket during the summer and the general hope is that he will emerge from his period of service ready to continue the great summer where he left off and gain further honours.

COMMONWEALTH TEAMS FIRST MATCH

Universities XI To Meet Tourists To-day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Commonwealth Cricket team will play their first match on Sunday October 9, at the Brabourne Stadium against an Indian Universities XI.

Livingstone and his team are looking forward to this first match against India's youngsters and interest is centred round the fine playing ability of the Universities side which is captained by P. R. Umrigar.

ASHOK SHIELD FINAL

Moogaveera School Win For Second Year

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Moogaveera School "A" won the Ashok Shield Football Tournament when they beat Karnatak School "A" by two goals to nil this evening at the Cooperage. This tournament is run among schools and is organised by the Karnatak Sporting Association.

Before packed stands of enthusiastic school boys quite an interesting game of football was witnessed, but a poor standard of supervision nearly marred the rousing encounter.

In an even contested game both sides tried hard and it was only in the fifteenth minute of the opening session did K. P. Salian put Moogaveera in the lead.

Crossing over with this one goal advantage Karnatak tried hard to score and poor shooting caused their undoing. It was in the very last minute of play that Ramananda, the Moogaveera centre foward scored their second goal.

Moogaveera thus won the Ashok Shield for the Second year in succession.

ENGLAND'S CYCLING REPRESENTATIVES

Four Selected For Empire Games

LONDON, October 7 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Four cyclists have been named to represent England in the cycling events in the Empire Games at Auckland in February.

They are Tommy Godwin, Cyril Cartwright, R. Geldard and A. Newman.

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday Celebrated In Saigon

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

The national flag on the houses of Indians in Saigon drew attention to Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, which was celebrated at the Cinema Casino on October 2 by a simple religious service and film at 8-30 a.m.

"We can best honour Mahatma Gandhi", said the Indian Consul-General, Mr. F. M. De Mello Kamath, 'by following his teaching and example. He has left us a great spiritual heritage and given us our political freedom. Let us make our lives worthy of the gifts he gave us."

The audience, which filled the theatre, attended the service standing and joined in the singing of Ram Dhun led by Mr S. D. Pathak, Vice-Consul. The film, Mahatma the Immortal, was screened.

The President and Council of the Central Indian Association, accompanied by their wives, called at the local hospitals and distributed 1,000 tins of condensed milk, a rare commodity, to Vietnamese patients in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

DADAR GYMKHANA TABLE TENNIS

Narayanan Surprised By Unseeded Ajgaokar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

S. S. Ajgaokar gave a very gallant display in the quarter finals of the Men's Singles in the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament this evening when he went down fighting o K. N. S. Narayanan. Narayanan is seeded No. 1 while Ajgaokar is new to the tournament and has progressed rapidly. He lost by the narrowest of margins in a five game match.

J. Ezekiel was much more fortunate against D. Somaya seeded No. 2 and beat him in four games. Kumar and Venkatraman won their singles matches easily.

The biggest upset of the entire tournament so far came when K. N. S. Narayanan and D. K. Umrigar last years runners up and seeded pair No. 2 were beaten easily by A. I. Sheikh and M. M. Samuel. Shaikh defended stubbornly returning everything and went on to attack catching the seeded pair on their off day.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

SECOND ROUND: Suhashini Dharap beat Gool Mistry, 26-24, 21-19; Vijaya Rajgopalan beat Margaret Gair 21-6, 21-13; Silloo Motiwala beat Ruby hroo Bansha, 19-21, 21-16, 21-18; Sunita Amladi beat Godfried Tarapore, 21-6, 2-13; Silloo Motiwala beat Ruby Satarawala, 21-11, 17-21, 21-16; Khorshed Mistry beat Susha Jadhav, 21-15 21-19; Mani Dastoor beat Teresa D'-Lima, 21-11, 21-10; Indu Desai beat Frenny Satarawala, 21-10, 21-13:

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: Suhashini Dharap and Jaya Walawalkar beat Roda Shroff and Khorshed Mistry, 21-9, 21-13, 21-11; Sunita Amladi and Vijaya Rajgopalan beat Silloo Motiwala and Indu Desai, 22-20, 21-15, 16-21 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: R. S. Iyer and M. S. Vishwanathan w.o. M Vasudeo and E. Coelho; A. Benjamin and J. Vaterwala beat P Gandhi and D. Madon, 21-13, 21-15; J. Ezeikel and B. B. Palekar beat R. Tarapore and B Medhora, 21-17, 21-19; H. M. Khanchand and M. L. Lulla beat H. Amroliwala and K. P. Mistry, 21-11, 21-10; R. S Sethe and N. K. Mantri beat S. K Chowdary and A. K. Nandi 21-11, 21-19; K. D. Hathiram and E K. Mistry beat M. Chadda and S. Sodhi, 21-10, 21-11; J. B. Kolah and S. Gair beat H. D'mello and H. Parekh, 21-17, 21-12; B. P. Baliga and A Subbarao beat S. B. Jog and V. B. Jog, 21-13 21-14; B. Pereira and V. D'Mello beat D R. Mistry and P. K Puranik, 21-17, 21-13; K. R. Raghina and P. Raghina beat J. J Mistry and R. K. Mukkerji, 21-17, 21-16; P. Pereira and P. Menzes w.o. 'E' Pair; P. Kumar and V. Vanketraman beat R. J. Kuka and N. B. Mama, 21-11, 21-12; A. Amroliwala and R. Daruwala beat M. O. Shrinivas and S. Narayan, 21-19, 16-21 21-16; N. Bajaj and R. N. Muthuswami beat O. Dyer and N. J. Nensy, 21-16, 10-21, 21-9; P. S. Sandhawalla and Harikishen beat Adi Kavarana & F. N. Pardiwala, 23-21, 21-9.

SECOND ROUND:— N. Rajaj and Muthuswamy beat J. Ezekiel and B. B. Palekar 14-21, 21-15, 21-17; M. M. Samuel and A. I. Shaik beat K. N. S Narayanan and D. K. Umrikar 8-21, 21-18, 21-19.

MEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER FINALS: V. Venkatraman beat P. Abraham 23-21, 21-11, 14-21, 21-13; P. Kumar beat D. D Walawalkar 21-8, 21-10, 21-19; K. N. S. Narayanan beat S. S. Ajgaokar 21-14, 21-18, 20-22, 17-21, 21-14; J. Ezekiel beat D. Somaya 21-17, 13-21, 21-13, 21-12.

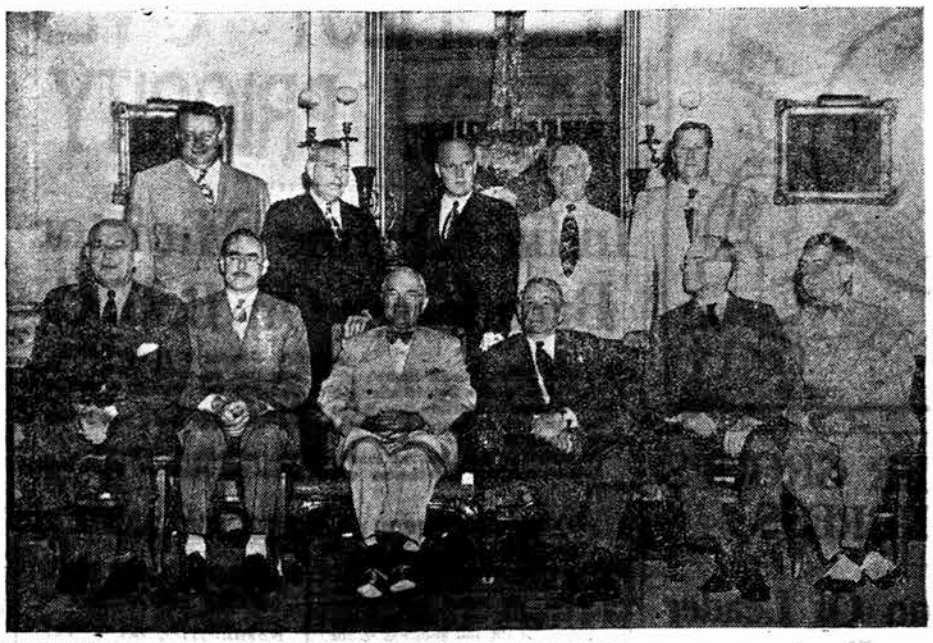
MARVEIL II WINS

ASCOT, October 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): M. Marcel Boussac's French outsider Marveil Two, brilliantly ridden by Charlie Elliott won the £6,000 added King George the Sixth Stakes run over two miles here this afternoon.

The French colt completely reversed Saint Leger form with American bred Lone Eagle and Ridge Wood, beating Lone Eagle by half a length with Ridge Wood, who won the St. Leger, a bad third of five runners.

Marveil 2 started at 100 to 6 against. Lone Eagle eleven to four against with Ridge Wood a 11 to 8 on favourite.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CABINET



President Truman and his Cabinet, August 16, 1949. Front row, left to right Secretary of Defence, Louis Johnson; Secretary of State Dean Acheson; the Chief Executive; Vice-President Alben W. Barkley; Secretary of Treasury John W. Snyder; and Attorney General Tom Clark. Back row: Secretary of Interior Julius A. Krug; Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson; Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan; Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and Secretary of Labour Maurice J. Tobin. Photo: Harris & Ewing. (P. G. Krishnayya's Service).

RAZVI CASE PROCEEDINGS

Military Governor Issues Validation Order

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 8, (UPI): The Military Governor of Hyderabad today issued a Special Tribunal Validation of Proceedings Regulation, validating the proceedings of Special Tribunal trying the Shoebulla Murder Case and the Bibinagar Case and of other Tribunals constituted by him, with retrospective effect, when the tribunals first took cognisance of offences. The regulation, which came into force with immediate effect has been published in a Gazette Extraordinary.

This regulation has been promulgated to repair the legal lacuna relating to the powers of the Special Tribunal to try Syed Kasim Razvi and two others in the Shoebulla Murder Case, as pointed out by the defence.

Side by side, the Military Governor has issued an order directing the Special Tribunal, presided over by Mr. J. A. Pinto, to try the Shoebulla Khan Murder Case and the Bibinagar Case.

The Special Tribunal Validation of Proceedings Regulation Order promulgated by the Military Governor of Hyderabad today states: "Whereas, it is expedient to remove doubts which have arisen or may arise regarding the validity of certain proceedings taken by the Special Tribunal constituted under the order of the Military Governor under Section 2 of the Special Tribunal Regulation now, therefore, in exercise of the authority vested in me for the administration of Hyderabad State and all other powers enabling in that behalf, I make the following regulation.

"This regulation may be called the Special Tribunal Validation of Proceedings Regulation and shall come into force at once. In this regulation special tribunal or special tribunals mean constituted by the order of the Military Governor under Section 2 of the special tribunal regulation no five of 1358 fasli, published with the notification of the home department No. 53.

"All proceedings taken by the special tribunal in relation to offences which the special tribunal was by the order of the Military Governor dated the 6th October 1949 made under Section 3 of the special tribunal regulation, directed to try, shall be deemed always to be valid and effectual for all purposes, as if the said order has been made before the Special Tribunal first took cognisance of the said offences."

PROSECUTION WITNESSES

The Special Tribunal reassembled at 2-30 p.m. and recorded the evidence of two prosecution witnesses out of sixteen in the order asked for by the defence.

After the cross-examination of the second witness of the day, the court adjourned until tomorrow, when more witnesses would be re-examined.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, October 8.

Previous closing	29.69
Today's opening	29.64
Difference	—5
Today's closing	29.70
Difference	(plus) 1

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, October 8.

Silver Forward	Rs. 167 5
Gold Forward	108 0
Silver Bullion	167 6
Silver Mint	168 0
Gold Ready	111 0
Sovereign	75 2

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Conditions in London's Money Market during past week have been mixed nevertheless official assistance was seldom required and then only on a small scale.

Maturing treasury deposit receipts were generally sufficient to provide banks with funds and they were thus able to meet demands for overnight accommodation. Moderately large purchases of short dated bills by banks was reported with interest in November and December dates. The Bank of England return showed a decline of £4.1 millions in bankers deposits. Recent reflux of currency was halted by end of month considerations and active note circulation was practically unchanged.

Applications for £230 million treasury bills totalled £272,825,000. £230 million was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings five decimal nine two pence percent. Next week £230 million treasury bills would be offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

—(PTI-Reuter).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7 (PTI)—The secretary of the Allahabad University Union and the secretaries of the Allahabad Youth and Students Congress in an appeal have asked the students to enrol themselves as volunteers to carry on propaganda among the rural masses in favour of the Zamindari abolition bill of the United Provinces Government.

SATYAGRAHA AT MILL GATES

Majur Mahajan Files Suit For Demands

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, October 8.

A case has been filed by the Majur Mahajan (Labour Association) against two mills of Ahmedabad in connection with their demand of dearness allowance, bonus and wages not given to workers since three months.

Mill workers are offering Satyagrah at mill gates since three days.

LONDON, October 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Budapest Radio early today broadcast an alleged offer by a Welsh former employee at the British Legation in Hungary to help the secret police. But listeners at The Hague, said the broadcast, was "distinctly phoney".

Price Of Gur Rises In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

While the sugar muddle continues, the Government of the United Provinces is reported to favour lowering the prices of sugar cane as well as cereals. The Government will place its views before the Food Ministers' conference to be held in Delhi.

The price of gur has shot up; it is now selling at 14 annas a seer. This rate is higher than the controlled rate fixed by the Government for crystal sugar. It is reported that cultivators are converting their cane into gur instead of selling it to sugar factories. At this rate, it is feared that the sugar crisis will become even worse next season.

C. P. To Close Relief Camps

WORK FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

NAGPUR, Oct 8 (UPI): It is learnt that in pursuance of the policy of the Government of India to get all displaced persons resettled into regular life as early as possible, all the relief camps in the Province except those of Birsi and Mehgaon, are being closed by October 31 next.

Relief on the basis agreed by the Government of India will, however, be continued to be given to the old and infirm displaced persons numbering about 1,200 who are also being sent to Birsi.

A fresh batch of 3,000 displaced persons are under movement from Sind and will be accommodated in Mehgaon camp. These displaced persons will get relief for one month during which period, it is expected, they will be provided with work enabling them to earn their livelihood.

Nearly half of the displaced persons have been dispersed from the camps, and their present population in the camps stands at about 43,000 as compared with 80,000 in the beginning of the year. They have been given loans for their rehabilitation, as well as temporary residential accommodation in temporary huts, tents or hired tenements.

Quake Shock

POONA, Oct. 8, (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre at lat. 34 degrees S. and long. 60 degree E. in the Indian Ocean, south-east of Madagascar island, about 3720 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the Poona metereological office, at 17 hrs. 42 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday, October 7.

NO TAMPERING WITH WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIVING

I. N. T. U. C. President's Warning To Strike-Mongers

LUCKNOW, Oct. 8. (PTI): Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, declared here today that the I.N.T.U.C. would fight all those "who attempt to undermine the standard of living of the workers".

Addressing the General Council of the I.N.T.U.C. Mr. Desai said that increase in prices had adversely affected the standard of living of the workers. The I.N.T.U.C. had demanded a 30 per cent reduction in the present price-level, but the Finance Minister of the Government of India had promised reduction to the extent of ten percent. They had to see how far the promise would be implemented.

'AXE' SALARIES

Mr. Desai pleaded for scaling down the salaries of "Ministers and high Government officials" and bringing them within the minimum limit of Rs. 100 and the maximum limit of Rs. 1,200. The 'per capita' production in the U.K. and the U.S.A. was eight times more than in India, but the salaries paid to high officials were not less than those paid in the U.K. and the U.S.A., he said.

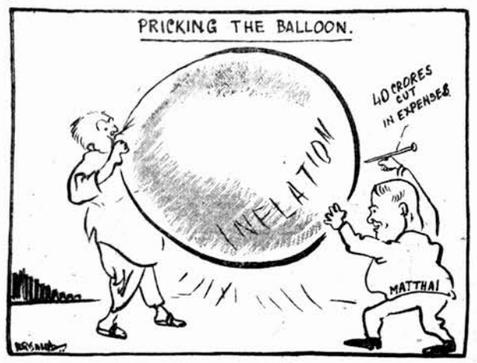
He referred to the Communists and the Socialists in this connection and said that they also thought in the same way as the capitalists. Socialism based on Russian conception could not grow in India. "Sarvodaya" as preached by Gandhiji could alone satisfy the aspirations of the Indian people.

Mr. Desai condemned illegal strikes which he said, would "impede production". He added that strike-mongers were the enemies of the nation and resort to strikes would not improve the health of the nation.

FOR I.L.O. CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 8. (UPI): The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has decided to send Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri as delegate to the Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation to be held in Ceylon in the middle of January 1950.

Messrs. C. Ramanujjan, Deben Sen, Abidali Jafferbhai and one more gentleman, to be nominated later on by the President, will act as advisers to the Indian delegate.



BLOW TO POWER GROUPS WITHIN CONGRESS

No Annual Election Of Leader Of Legislative Party

NAGPUR, October 8 (U.P.I.).

SHRI KALA VENKAT RAO, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, in a circular to the leader of the C.P. and Berar Legislative Party, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, has communicated the decisions of the Central Parliamentary Board that the term of a leader of any Congress Legislative Party should be for the term of the Legislative Assembly.

At present, the leader is elected every year.

The Central Parliamentary Board has further directed that whenever a vote of no-confidence is sought to be moved against a ministry, prior information should be given to the Parliamentary Board along with the specific reasons for such a move and the board's advice should be sought.

The circular also deals with the question of formation of groups within Congress legislative parties.

PAK DEMANDS GUARANTEES?

Terms For Devaluation Talks In Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, October 8.

Apropos the proposed Inter-Dominion Conference, enquiries show that Pakistan has demanded certainly clarifications and certain commitments by India before coming to New Delhi. India Government is not prepared to commit itself to any line of action other than reaching an agreement under which the Indian Rupee would be at par with the Pakistan Rupee.

Meanwhile reports from Bengal show that there has been certain distress in selling by Pakistan growers at prices ranging from Rs. 12 to 15 per maund against Rs. 17 fixed by the Government of India.

'DEVALUATION' COMMITTEE

The Government of India has set-up a committee of fifteen to seek advice on measures for implementation of the devaluation decision. The appointment of this Committee was indicated in the Union Parliament earlier this week. The committee will include four ministers — the Finance Minister Dr. Matthai, the Commerce Minister Mr. Neogy, the Industries Minister Dr. Mookerji and the Food Minister Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. The eleven members from the Legislature include Messrs. Annantsayanam Ayyangar, T. T. Krishnamachariar, Ramnath Goenka, Vikram Sondhi, Satyanarain Sinha, Lakshmikant Maitra, B. Das and Prabhudayal Himmatsingka.

The terms of reference of the Committee will be announced shortly.

French Create Incident Near Mahe

TELLICHERRY, October 8 (U.P.I.): It is reported that a contingent of French police from Mahe has taken possession of a small area of land on the Indian Union side of the Mahe river near the Kallayi Custom House. The French Authorities, it appears, claim the area occupied as their own. At the occupied spot, the French Authorities are stated to be arranging to erect a wharf.

It may be mentioned here that by taking possession of this spot, the French Authorities can establish direct connection between Mahe and Naluthara, a French enclave protruding into the Indian Union, by boat independently of the Indian Union territory, whereas at present, the road linking the settlement with Naluthara passes through the Indian Union territory.

The Indian Union police have reported the matter to the higher Authorities.

Fifth Column At Work!

AJMER, October 8 (U.P.I.): A long list of code words and packets of circulars, mostly about Kashmir, Hyderabad and the treatment of Muslims in India and of highly objectionable as well as prejudicial nature to Indian public interest, were seized from a Muslim at Jawra railway on Malwa line, by Shri Matthanlal Mathur, Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police.

The man has been placed under arrest and is being detained at Ajmer, pending further enquiries "U.P.I".

KIDWAI ON NIGHT AIR SERVICES

NEW DELHI, October 8 (P.T.I.): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communication Minister, in a statement on the Government of India's decision to reintroduce night air services from October 15, says that the position may be reviewed if after three months the experiment of carrying passengers at cheap rates on night services "considerably affects" the day services.

Mr. Kidwai, however, thinks that the fears of the air companies would be falsified and if the experiment is successful, all the air companies will profit by it.

He declares that the proposal to allow passengers to be carried on night services at cheap rates was taken because the operating companies running day services "were determined not only to resist any proposal for reduction but to increase the fare whenever an opportunity occurred".

WESTERN ALLIES HOLD MANOEUVRES

SENNELAGER (British Zone of Germany), Oct. 8, (PTI-Reuter): About 30,000 American, British, French, Belgian and Norwegian troops today began manoeuvres which are described as the biggest of their kind in Germany since the war.

The air forces of the Allies are also taking part.

Only selected military observers, excluding the Russians, have been invited to attend.

U. S. PILOT GIVES NEHRU PRIORITY

India's Prime Minister Broadcasts On B. B. C.

LONDON, October 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

SHORTLY before Pandit Nehru's plane was due to touch down, a Pan-American Airways Constellation which had left for Brussels turned back to London airport reporting that it was in trouble.

The pilot of American plane was asked by radio if he would like a priority landing.

He replied: "No. Let the Prime Minister of India land first".

Fire-engines and ambulances waited while the American plane landed safely.

Arrival In London

LONDON, October 8 (P.T.I).

INDIA'S Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived by air in London today. He looked very fit and well as he walked out of the air-liner's side and down the tall gangway to the crowd waiting to greet him, writes the "P. T. I.", correspondent in London.

He had been just over 24 hours in the air— in the last 35 minutes spent hovering around the aerodrome to permit an American air-liner from New York to land.

"The Malabar Princess", the four-engined "Consterliation", of Air India International had come via Cairo and Geneva on an ordinary scheduled service with 35 passengers, 19 of whom had alighted at Geneva. It was piloted by Captain Gazder of Bombay.

Accompanying the Prime Minister was his young sister Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, in a bright saffron sari, and her two young sons, who had joined the plane at "Cairo". With the Prime Minister also was his Private Secretary Mr. M. O. Matthai. The Prime Minister's daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is already in London.

Pandit Nehru was met by the High Commissioner for India Mr. Krishna Menon. The British Government was represented by Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in the absence through illness of the Secretary of State Mr. Phillip Noel-Baker.

BROADCAST ON B. B. C.

Among those who had tea with Pt. Nehru was the Burmese Ambassador U. Ohn. At the insistence of the B. B. C., Pt. Nehru good humouredly consented to say a few words over the radio for their Eastern and Home Broadcasts.

Speaking first in Hindustani Pt. Nehru said, "I am pleased to be here again. The B. B. C., has asked me to say a few words and I do so. I had a very pleasant trip from India. We stopped at "Cairo" and Geneva, where I met a few friends. Here again I have met a few friends. I enjoyed the trip but, of course, I am thinking of the India I have left and shall continue to do so".

Asked what he intended to do while in Britain, Pandit Nehru replied smiling "Mainly to rest".

He added in answer to further questions, "I shall meet a few friends. I believe I shall meet the Prime Minister" He said he would stay here for two days.

Asked about his trip to the United States, Pandit Nehru said, "Yes. I am looking forward to the visit. I have never been there before. I always like new experiences".

About his programme in the United States, he said, "Yes. I have a long programme there— about four or five typed foolscap sheets".

"I hope of course to meet President Truman". He added that the visit would last about three weeks.

Asked about the situation in India, Pandit Nehru said it was quite good. **"Is everybody happy in India?" was the next question.**

Pt. Nehru replied, "No. Is everybody happy anywhere"?

Tonight Pt. Nehru was meeting the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, at 11 Downing Street.

He had a suite booked for him at Claridge's Hotel in London's West End. He was planning to spend most of the weekend at the Mountbatten's country home, "Broadlands", just over an hour's car journey from London.

NEHRU'S WEST POINT VISIT DROPPED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, will spend Oct. 21 in Boston instead of visiting the United States Military Academy at West Point as previously planned, the State Department said tonight.

Boston, home of several of America's leading universities, including Harvard, had expressed the desire to be host to Pandit Nehru.

The West Point visit was therefore dropped as the schedule too crowded to permit any other day for the visit.

Nehru Meets Cripps

LONDON, October 8.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru met Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, at 5-50 p.m. G. M. T.

Later Pt. Nehru left for Broadlands, Lord Mountbatten's country home.

It was learned today that Pt. Nehru would be leaving London by special American plane on Tuesday morning.

Truman's Plane Arrives

LONDON, Oct. 8. (PTI-Reuter): The special plane sent by President Truman to take Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Britain to the United States on Tuesday morning arrived at London airport tonight.

C-in-C FOR TRIVANDRUM

POONA, Oct. 8 (PTI)—General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, left Poona this morning for Trivandrum where he will stay for two days.

He will also visit Mysore and Coorg and return to Delhi on Saturday, October 15.

Miss "Universe"—Nancy de Scaffa—who left for Zurich, Switzerland by a T.W.A. 'plane, on Saturday night.

INDIA CALLS FOR REPORT FROM PARIS

Future Of French Settlements

NEW DELHI, October 8—(P.T.I.): The Government of India have called for full details from their Ambassador in Paris, Sardar H. S. Malik, about the reported statement of the French Government promising full autonomy to the French settlements in India it is learnt here authoritatively.

Sources close to the External Affairs Ministry here believed that the offer was a political move in the context of the referendum in December next to decide the future of these settlements.

Pointed attention is drawn to the fact that the statement followed the defeat of the candidate who was stated to have pro-French leanings in a recent municipal by-election in the French settlements.

The French Indian delegation which came to Delhi after visiting Paris a few weeks ago for the purpose of ascertaining what the future of French settlements would be, should they decide to join Indian Union, was offered more than the autonomy promised by the French now, it is claimed here. The present French offer of autonomy was not reported to have been made when the delegation first visited Paris.

BRITISH ELECTION ISSUE

LONDON, Oct. 8, (PTI-Reuter): The short-lived burst of early election speculation caused by the news of the King's return from Scotland this week-end was succeeded here today by a more cautious assessment of the prospects for dissolution of Parliament.

It was reaffirmed in political quarters that the Cabinet will only decide the issue—autumn or spring—at its meeting next Thursday. Even then, the secret is likely to be closely guarded until dissolution plans are finally ready.

'RED' TERRORISM IN MADRAS VILLAGE

Gandhi Processionists Waylaid And Injured

CUDDALORE, Oct. 8. (UPI).

INFORMATION has been received here that a party of Communists attacked a batch of villagers in Thookanampakkam village, when the latter were going in a procession singing national songs in connection with Gandhi Jayanti celebration, and caused injuries to several of the processionists. The Communists also snatched away the National flags carried by the processionists.

On receipt of information, the Cuddalore police rushed to the village and arrested nine Communists. A case under section 147, 149, 323 and 426 I.P.C. has been registered against the arrested persons.

Charge-Sheet Against Communist Leaders

CUDDALORE, Oct. 8. (UPI): A charge sheet under section 147, 332 and 353 read with section 149 I.P.C. has been laid by the local police before the Additional First Class Magistrate against Mr. M. R. Venkatraman, K. K. Narashimha Rao, and A. K. Gopalan, Communist leaders and 32 other Communists, all detenus in the local jail.

It is alleged in the charge sheet that accused one and two prevented the Inspector-General of Prisons and the jail authorities from making any search of their cells in the jail premises on August 11 last, and when the Inspector-General of Prisons and the the search subsequently, the accused formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and belaboured the searching authorities with sticks etc.

RED DETENU RELEASED ON BAIL

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8. (PTI): Mr. M. S. Patil, Special Judge, appointed to try 17 detenus in Sabarmati Central Jail on the charge of rioting on the night of 13th September, ordered release of Mr. Mahendra Shantilal Shah one of the accused, on bail of rupees 15,000 with one surety of like amount and depositing Rs. 6,000 cash in court.

"The fact that accused (Mr. Mahendra) is a Communist is no ground to reject the application for bail. The Bombay Government have not banned the Communist Party as an illegal organisation, and if the accused oversteps the bonds and acts in a manner prejudicial to general peace the authorities can take proper action against him under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act", the Special Judge said.

The Judge also directed the accused, while on bail, not to go outside the limits of Ahmedabad city and to sign muster roll daily between 5 and 6 p.m. in the court, and observed that these restrictions would be relaxed immediately after the accused satisfied the court by his conduct that he was not likely to abscond.

UNDERGROUND LEADER ARRESTED

CUTTACK, Oct. 8. (UPI): Govind Pradhan, a prominent Communist leader, who has been underground since 1947 and who was declared as 'absconder' was arrested in Pattapur P. S. area yesterday evening by Mr. Jagannaikula Dora, Inspector of Police.

Red-Led Raiders Kidnap Villagers

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8. (PTI): A crowd of about 1,000 men raided yesterday the house of a wealthy villager within Sandeshkhali police station (24 Parganas District), about 35 miles from here, according to information received in Calcutta today.

The raiders said to be led by Communists, kidnapped three inmates of the house and fled before the police could arrive.

A strong police force has since been sent to the village from the district headquarters at Alipur.

TEA GARDEN TROUBLE

ALIPUR DOOARS (JALPAIGURI), Oct. 7. (PTI): Several hundred tea garden labourers raided the office and staff quarter of a tea garden at Garopara near here on October 5, causing considerable damage to office furniture and household property of the staff.

The attack, it is stated, was made soon after the labourers had gone on a lightening strike. The Manager, Assistant Manager and several clerks were assaulted by the raiders, while other members of the staff, with their womenfolk and children escaped to a neighbouring jungle.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the area from here immediately on receipt of information and the situation was under control. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipur Dooars, has since visited the area and made protective arrangements.

MOB LOOTS LANDLORD'S HOUSE

BHAGALPUR, Oct. 8. (UPI): A mob of about 400 persons armed with various weapons raided the house of a landlord in village Pippalty, says a report received in the District Congress Committee office at Bhagalpur.

The raiders are stated to have looted the property of the landlord and damaged his house.

ALLEGED REDS ARRESTED

HABIGANJ (Eastern Pakistan) Oct. 8 (UPI): A number of persons, including a few Muslims, have been arrested in the district of Sylhet on the alleged charge of their being connected with the Communist Party.

Dozen Injured In Clash

MORADABAD, Oct. 8. (PTI): A dozen persons were seriously injured in incidents in the city this morning, following a quarrel between two fruit-sellers of different communities.

WHEN NEHRU GOES TO CANADA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, October 8.

A MINIATURE Commonwealth Conference is likely to be held in Ottawa, when Pandit Nehru visits Canada.

It is believed that American diplomats in the Far and Near East will meet in Karachi or some other suitable place for reviewing the situation in those areas.

C.A. As Provisional Parliament Of Indian Republic

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (UPI): The Congress Party tonight accepted article 311 relating to provisional Parliament of the Union and the speaker and deputy speaker thereof.

The article provided that the Constituent Assembly shall function as the provisional Parliament of Indian republic.

The following is the full text of the article:— "311. (1) until both Houses of Parliament have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this constitution, the body functioning as the Constituent Assembly of the dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this constitution shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by the provisions of this constitution on Parliament.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the Constituent Assembly of the dominion of India includes—

(I) The members chosen to represent any state or other territory for which representation is provided under clause (2) of this article, and

(II) The members chosen to fill casual vacancies in the said Assembly.

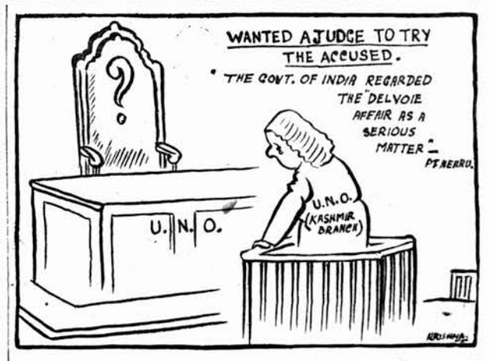
(2) the president may by rules provide for (A) the representation in the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of this article of any state or other territory which was not represented in the Constituent Assembly of the dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this constitution.

(B) The manner in which the representatives of such states or other territories in the provisional Parliament shall be chosen, and

(C) The qualifications to be possessed by such representatives.

(3) If a member of the Constituent Assembly of the dominion of India was on the sixth day of Oct., 1949, also a member of a house of the legislature of a Governor's Province or an Indian State, then, as from the date of commencement of this constitution that person's seat in the said Assembly shall, unless he has ceased to be a member thereof earlier become vacant, and every such vacancy shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy.

(4) Any person holding office immediately before the commencement of this constitution as speaker or deputy speaker of the Constituent Assembly when functioning as the dominion legislature under the Government of India Act, 1935, shall continue to be the speaker or, as the case may be, the deputy speaker of the Provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of this article."


WANTED A JUDGE TO TRY THE ACCUSED.
"THE GOVT. OF INDIA REGARDED THE DELVOIE AFFAIR AS A SERIOUS MATTER" PT. NEHRU.
U.N.O.
U.N.O. (KASHMIR BRANCH)

KOMMANDATURA TO QUIT BERLIN?

Red Flag Absent: Stalin's Portrait Taken Down

BERLIN October 8 (PTI-Reuter)

GERMAN workmen today took down a ten-foot high portrait of Stalin from the front of the Soviet Kommandatura Headquarters in Berlin's caster sector—lending more colour to German reports that the Russians would quit Berlin in ten days.

The Red Flag normally flying over the building was absent from its staff, and furniture, bedding and other portraits of Stalin were being removed from Soviet offices and living quarters in and round the city.

"Meanwhile Berlin's Western City Assembly met tonight to consider the situation created by yesterday's formation of a "German Democratic Republic" in the Soviet Zone.

The new Eastern Government is expected shortly to appeal to all four occupying Powers to withdraw their troops from Berlin.

Most of the Soviet belongings were carried from the Kommandatura building in removal vans yesterday.

Many Russian army lorries, loaded with furniture and bedding, were moving along the main roads leading eastwards from the centre of Berlin today. A column of Soviet infantry carrying blankets and full kit swung eastwards along the Unter Den linden.

IN SUBURBS TOO

In Karlshorst, a suburb eight miles from the middle of the City, where many Soviet Military Government offices and Russian living quarters are grouped in a fenced-off area, a move seemed in preparation.

A German civilian bus was being loaded with big, identical oil-paintings of Stalin in heavy gilt frames.

In Berlin today broke out in a rash of pro-Soviet and Anti-Soviet posters.

They entire eastern sector was plastered with notices welcoming the formation of the east-German Government. Hundreds of them were overprinted with large strips bearing the letter "F" for freedom, symbol of the anti-Communist "action group against inhumanity".

The Western City administration met during the day to draft a declaration on the political situation to be put before the Western City Assembly

Tonight's Assembly meeting was to be followed by a mass demonstration against the new Eastern Government, to be held in front of the city hall in the American Sector.

BATTLE OF BERLIN AGAIN?

LONDON, Oct. 8, (PTI-Reuter): Foreign Office spokesman today described as "very strange" report from Berlin suggesting that the Potsdam agreement might be used to support a possible evacuation of the city by Soviet troops.

The Potsdam agreement expressly provided for Four Power occupation of Berlin he said.

The Foreign Office view of the reported impending Soviet evacuation of their section of Berlin next week is that it is a move to match the Western Allid evacuation of Bonn, seat of the Federal German Republic.

CANTON ADMITS FALL OF HENGYANG

CANTON, October 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A Chinese military spokesman tonight did not admit the fall of Hengyang, but stated that there had been fighting in the outskirts of the city. He officially admitted the fall of Kukong on Friday morning.

The spokesman also reported fighting near Shakow on the Canton—Hankow railway, about 100 miles north of Canton.

On the south-east coast there was an artillery duel between the Nationalist defenders of Amoy and Communists on the mainland.

Order For Arrest Of Madame Sun Yat-Sen

The Nationalist Executive Yuan — Cabinet — decided today to order the arrest of Madame Sun Yat-Sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic.

Her name was listed with those of 85 Communists or Communist sympathisers.

Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the new Communist Government, and General Cou En-Lai, acting Premier were also on the list.

A sister-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Madame Sun is at present in Peking, the Communist capital of China. Last month she was elected one of the six Vice-Chairman of the "Central People's Government of the Republic of China."

Both Mao and General Chou are also in Peking.

Chungking Again?

Spectacular Communist advances were reported today towards Canton, where foreign diplomats predicted that the Nationalist Government would flee 600 miles north-west over the weekend to China's wartime capital at Chungking.

Diplomats in the city said they expected the Nationalist foreign office to report on Monday a move either to Chungking or possibly Kunming on the China-Burma road.

CABINET-MAKING IN FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 8. (PTI-Reuter): Socialist leader M. Jules Moch, 56, today accepted an invitation from President Vincent Auriol to undertake an "information mission" on the possibilities of support, if he were nominated Premier-designate.

THE RICH CURTAINS IN INDIA HOUSE CINEMA HALL

LONDON (By Air).

OCTOBER 2 was Gandhiji's birthday; October 2 was international Peace Day. Thus by happy coincidence millions of people all over the world thought the thoughts that were uppermost in the mind of the Mahatma, and preached the cause of peace that was dearest to the heart of India's Prince of Peace.

Many felt convinced that if the world was to be saved, it could only be saved by following the fundamentals of Gandhiji's teaching. Yet many were not sure if the present leaders of the world relised the spiritual strength of Gandhiji's teachings. Some complained that even India had not imbibed the teachings of the Mahatma. New India undoubtedly owed everything to the Mahatma.

Gandhiji, as the High Commissioner claimed, had made a great contribution to civilizations in no way inferior to the contributions of the great men who had preceded him. The claim was not challenged.

"But what is India doing to follow the teachings of the Mahatma?" many asked. The virtues of tolerance and non-violence had yet to manifest themselves. Virtues of austerity and humility if anything they felt were conspicuous by their absence in the new India.

But they still expected to give a lead to the world, and by deeds convince the West of the efficacy of non-violence and tolerance. They want new India to translate Gandhian ideals into reality both in the field of internal and external activity.

THREE MEETINGS

No less than three meetings were held in London to celebrate Gandhi Day. The observance at India House was conducted with the utmost simplicity. The audience sat on the carpet, wearing Gandhi caps, and sang the favourite songs of the Mahatma. It was a typical Indian scene. The only speech on the occasion was the one made by the High Commissioner. He said it was now possible to see Gandhiji's life as a historic whole in which the dates of his birth and his death had a greater significance for India and the world than ever before.

According to him the main lessons of the Mahatma's life were that wisdom was not the monopoly of any leader; nor was greatness the monopoly of any one person. The real greatness was that of the masses. It was the masses who were the real architects of a country's destiny.

Wise words, indeed! But how many follow these words in practice? Even in Mr. Menon's India House the masses do not command the respect that is due to them. Not every top man feels that a humbler bloke might have some wisdom. Gandhiji might or might not have liked India House running a cinema, which opened on Gandhi Day, but he would not have been comfortable about the lovely rich curtains of the cinema hall. These curtains reflected not the austerity of the masses but the vanity of the classes.

Mr. Menon talked of Gandhiji not trying to impose his views on others. Once a gentleman offered a large amount to the Mahatma for the opening of a camp. He made only one condition that no meat would be used in the camp. Gandhiji asked him to take back the money as he, himself confirmed vegetarian, would still not like to impose vegetarianism on others directly or indirectly.

FOOD FOR MASSES

Reginald Sorensen, that old tried friend of India, referred to the food problem in India, quoting Gandhiji, he said, 'To a people famishing and idle, the only acceptable form in which God dare appear is work and promise of food'. To provide food, he added, was what the Government was trying to do. But in the existing circumstances no efforts of the Government could fully cope with the alarming food deficit. But then Gandhi had shown us the way to meet the emergency.

"If the whole nation", he said in 1947, realised the beauty of a partial self-denial, India would more than cover her food deficit'. But how many realise the need of this self-denial? Many would not hesitate to dig their graves by over-eating rather than save a hungry life by partial self-denial. It is for the leaders to set the example. It is for them to live in humility and austerity, if they are sincere followers of the Mahatma.

WOMEN AND PEACE

Mrs. Shrinagesh, who took active part in women's gathering both in this country and on the Continent, has left for India. On the eve of her departure she presided over a meeting of the All Nations Group of the Women's International League. The Group seeks to bring together people of different nationalities in London in order to promote international understanding.

Mrs. Shrinagesh told them that if the foundations of peace were to be truly laid, there should be a change of heart in men and women. They must give up greed and hate for love and sympathy as Gandhiji preached.

Excise Peon Arrested

KARWAR, Oct. 8. (PTI): The Karwar police arrested here a Central Excise peon, alleged to have decamped from Bombay with cash amounting to Rs. 2,184 as soon as he alighted from a Hubli-Karwar bus. The arrest was made on instructions from Bombay police.

On a search being carried out 17 Rs. 100-notes were found hidden skilfully in his shoes and Rs. 24 in his pockets.

The balance of about Rs 460, he is stated to have spent in purchases and also in travelling second class from Bombay to Hubli.

PERTH—Experiments are now being carried out by a large Australian chemical manufacturing firm on the livers of the types of whales captured at Point Cloates, Western Australia.

Object of the experiment is to determine whether the livers contain Vitamin A. Dollars are now being spent on the importation of Vitamin A from the United States.—PTI-Reuter.

FAVOURITES SCORE AT POONA

Royal Mantle Wins In A Keen Finish

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

POONA, Saturday.

Punters fared very well today at Poona when the last day of Poona Autumn Meeting was decided. The treble event pool which returned only Rs. 57—was solved by as many as 585 ticket holders.

With the fluently gained success of Pandu Khade in the opening event on Pride of Hindustan there was a whisper at the course that he would make up and retain the championship but in the contrary Shamu Chavan who had a lead of two on the previous day scored a double today through Yearling and Pavan and claimed the championship.

It was very amazing to find Maharaja of Kolhapur sustain an objection and record his only win at Poona through Indian Port while trainer Macquade, who also had a blank season closed his account with Steve in the lower division of the Gokak Plate.

Duffy rode a brainy race, coming from behind when winning by a short-head on Royal Mantle in the day's chief event, the Guntakal Plate.

The following are the results:—

POONA, Oct. 8, (PTI): Following is the results for the Second Day of Poona Races held today:—

THE KARAD PLATE—Div. One (Seven Furlongs.)

PRIDE OF HINDUSTAN (Rao Saheb D. K. Parker) 8-12 P. Khade 1
RESHONE (Mr. M. R. Agarwal) 8-12 N. Dar 2
PAST THE POST (Mr. P. D. Aswani) 8-9 Purtusingh 3
V Day (Mr. Thakurdas G. Advani) 8-9 Kasbekar 4
Not Run: Najma.
Won by:—2-3/4 lengths, 4 lengths and 3/4 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 31 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 14/- for win, Rs. 15/- Rs. 22/- and Rs. 45/- for places.

THE ZUYDER ZEE PLATE—(Six Furlongs).

STEVE (Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson) 8-8 Purtusingh 1
MARVEL (Mr. R. O. Valia) 9-13 Aurobinda 2
KISS MISS (Mr. T. A. Husein) 7-2 Shiba 3
MIDINETTE (Mr. Hugo Wachsmann) 8-3 Cunningham 4
Not Run: Pirkhan, Icy Hot, and Cinesina.
Won by: 1/2 length, 3-1/2 lengths and neck.
Time:—1 min. 16-2/5 secs
Tote paid: Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 25 for places.

THE GOKAK PLATE—Div. II (Seven Furlongs).

PANDITJI (Mr. P. D. Aswani) 7-11 Sk. Ahmed ..... "
EMBARKATION (Mr. Ardeshir S. Irani) 8-11 Hanuman Singh 2
BIHARI (Mr. M. Shroff) 8-1 S. Chavan 3
AFLATOON (Mr. Faiz Mohd) 7-12 Medhe 4
Not Run: Sufia.
Won by: 2-1/2 lengths, 3-1/4 lengths and 1-1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 18, Rs. 13 for places.

THE GOKAK PLATE—Div. One (Seven Furlongs).

YEARLING (Mr. Fali H. Mehta) 8-4 S. Chavan 1
WHO'S THAT (Mr. Ali Akbar) 9-0 Purtusingh 2
PHONE AGAIN (Major A. Svamvur 7-6 Mahomedalli 3
LADY CLEOPATRA (Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally) 8-4 Duffy 4
All Ran:
Won By: 1-1/2 lengths, 3 lengths and 1-1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 29-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 119 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 18 and Rs. 35 for places.

THE KARAD PLATE—Div. II (Seven Furlongs).

INDIAN PORT (The Maharaja of Kolhapur) 8-9 Amir Ahmed 1
AAFRIN (Mr. M. Mustafa) 8-4 Medhe 2
RAJAJI (Mr. C. A. Murad) 8-12 Hanuman Singh 3
KANTAKA (Mr. Bahadur M Tata) 8-4 Shiba 4
Not Run: Parker, Prince, Birbal and Solo Dance.
Won By: Short head, 1-1/2 lengths and 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 33-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 19 and Rs. 10 for places.

Aafrin won the race by a short head from Indian Port but on a subsequent objection by the rider of Indian Port for squeezing the race was awarded to Indian Port and Aafrin was placed second.

THE GUNTAKAL PLATE—(About One and a half Miles).

ROYAL MANTLE (Mr. Rahim Khan Ebrahim Khan) 8-2 Duffy 1
TASLAROON (Mr. A. J. Mosh) 8-2 N. Dar 2
PAY MASTER (Mr. P. D. Aswani) 8-8 Purtusingh 3
GAME BID (Mr. Anantram J. Shah) 7-9 Sk. Ahmed 4
Not Run: Dragon Seed and Churchill.
Won By: Short head, neck and neck.
Time: 2 mins. 47-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 63 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 23 and Rs. 23 for places.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE—(Distance One Mile).

PAVAN (M. Shroff) 9-4 S. Chavan 1
BATTLE SONG (A. H. Jasandanwala) 8-5 Purtusingh 2
ABDEL (I. A. G. Molodbhai) 8-7 Amir Ahmed 3
MISS RUTTY (Mr. Kelso) 7-4 Devaney 4
Not Run: Chandrakor and Army and Navy.
Won By: Short head, 1-3/4 lengths and 2-1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 47-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 31 for places.

Daily Treble Pool: 585 tickets each paying Rs. 57.

INTERNATIONAL RULE FOR HOLY CITY

Jordan & Palestine Arabs Oppose Plan

(From Our Correspondent)

AMAN, (By Air Mail): Internationalisation plan for Jerusalem by the Palestine Conciliation Commission has been drawing scepticic comment from the Arab press in Palestine. Official quarters continue to refrain from expressing any views on the subject. The first popular reaction among leading Jerusalem residents was that the "plan will go the same way as the 1947 United Nations partition resolution."

"Al Difaa", leading Arabic daily of Jerusalem, while rejecting the proposal, deprecates the Conciliation Commission's "moral cowardice" for failing to recommend adjustment of the present demarcation lines between the Arab and Jewish zones. The paper asserts: "It is the Arabs alone who are being made to forego their age-long authority over the holy places, and are being asked willingly to submit their necks to the yoke of a weak international body."

TURNING ARABS INTO AGENTS

"Al Difaa" also assumes that in insisting upon the "economic development of the area of Jerusalem as a whole and facilitating trade between the two zones, and between the area and the world outside," the Commission aims to turn the Arab residents of Jerusalem as well as their official representatives into "agents for the sale of Jewish industrial goods in the neighbouring Arab countries."

"In this scandalous manner, the Jews will overcome the tightening of the boycott which the Arabs plan to reinforce in order to thwart Israel's growth." "Al Difaa" then describes the plan as impracticable. "What will the Arab stand be should the Jews take advantage of the envisaged demilitarisation and neutralisation of the Jerusalem area and entrust one of their so-called dissident groups (Irgun Zvai Leumi or Stern Gang) with the task of forcibly occupying the Arab zone, including the Haram esh Sharif (Mosque of Omar and El Aksa) and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre?" the paper asked. "Trygve Lie might bend his head in shame if faced with this question."

THREAT TO ARAB ENTITY

"Falastin" a Christian Arabic daily of Jerusalem, arguing in similar vein, declared: "The internationalisation of the Holy City threatens the very Arab entity, and removes for ever the chances of regaining lost ground."

Stating that the principle of partition has always been obnoxious to Arabs, and opposed by them, "it nevertheless seems the lesser of two evils in the case of Jerusalem," the paper declared, adding, "We, therefore, favour partition that will return to us Arab areas that are our property and enable us to retain therein Arab social, political and religious institutions."

It is significant that none of the four newspapers appearing in the Jordan capital, Amman, commented on the issue. One editor told your correspondent that since the internationalisation of the Holy City contradicted the wishes of King Abdullah, and favoured by all other Arab states, he was at pains what to say. Abstention seemed best.

JAYWALKING NOW A PROFESSION

STOCKHOLM—Professional jaywalkers are costing Stockholm motorists money.

The jaywalkers rush over a pedestrian crossing just as a motorist is approaching, brush against it and fall down in the road claiming they have been run over.

They offer to accept compensation from the motorist on the spot for "damage" to their clothes and "first aid treatment."

Many motorists wishing to avoid police action have been paying up.—P.T.I-Reuter.

INDIAN PLASTICS INDUSTRY

Import Of Moulding Powders Permitted

BOMBAY, October 8 (P.T.I.): The Secretary to the All India Plastics Manufacturers Association, Bombay, said today that the Government of India had agreed to the import from soft currency area of certain moulding powders — an essential raw materials for the plastics industry.

The import licence for this material, known as urea formaldehyde moulding powders, would be issued by the Government during July-December, 1949 shipping period, subject to essentiality and monetary ceiling, the Secretary said.

A deputation of the Association waited on the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, early this week and placed before him the case of the industry for the import of raw materials.

CLOTH FOR FUNERAL PURPOSES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Government has withdrawn with immediate effect the orders recognizing Funeral cloth Distributors and regulating the issue of cloth for funeral purposes. Cloth for funeral purposes will therefore be available at any of the authorised cloth dealers who are issued permits to sell rationed cloth.

SANDALWOOD OIL

Ban On Export To Soft Currency Areas Lifted

MADRAS, October 8 (P.T.I.): The Government of India lifted the ban on the export of sandalwood oil to soft currency areas, it was learnt here today.

France and Belgium were the main importers of Indian sandalwood oil before the ban was imposed and subsequently the United States has been the largest importer.

STATISTICAL BODY TO MEET IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, October 8 (P.T.I.): The International Statistical Institute has, in response to an invitation from the Government of India and a personal invitation from Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Institute's President, agreed to hold the next biennial session of the Institute in India in 1951, it was learnt here today.

Pandit Nehru's letter to the President of the Institute, communicated through Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis who is now in London, said: "We are deeply interested in fostering and developing further study of statistics and industry. The holding of a session of the International Statistical Institute (in India) will provide the necessary stimulus to these further studies and the presence of distinguished statisticians from many countries will, apart from giving us much pleasure, be of considerable benefit to us".

BURMA'S JUTE QUOTA FROM INDIA

NEW DELHI, October 8 (P.T.I.): The Government of India have allotted 25,000 tons of jute goods to Burma for the half-year ending December 25, 1949, a Commerce Ministry press note said today.

Special Postal Cancellation Mark

NEW DELHI October 8: A special cachet depicting the universe and the name of the post office will be used to cancel stamps on October 10, 1949 being the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. In commemoration of this anniversary, special stamps of the denomination of nine pies, two annas, three and a half annas and twelve annas will be sold at all G. P. O.'s and Philatelic Bureauz on that day. Well-designed and printed in appropriate colour, the stamps contain an outline of letter symbolising the post against the background of the globe. The Indian touch is given by the imprint of Asoka's Pillar. First day covers can also be obtained at a price of one anna.

These stamps will remain on sale until the stocks are exhausted.

Hubli Municipal Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Hubli Municipality and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. M. K. Trilokekar.

EXPORT CONTROL OVER CERTAIN FOOD ITEMS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

CONTROL over the export of food items comprising Part 'D' of the Export Control Notification—hitherto exercised by the Ministry of Food—has, with the exception of vegetable products, been taken over by the Chief Controller of Exports, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

An amendment to the Export Control Notification giving effect to this change is being issued. Applications for the export of these items should however, continue to be made to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, or the Export Trade Controllers.

Part 'B' of the Export Control Notification includes animals, living, the following (1) cattle, and (2) poultry; confectionery, the following (1) chocolate and chocolate confectionery, (2) processed fruit products such as jams, marmalades, jelly, and crystallised fruits, (3) syrups, and fruit squashes, and (4) Indian sweets and home-made sweet preparations which contain either foodgrain or pulses or milk or milk products; fish, dried (salted and unsalted); fodder, bran and pollards; fruits, nuts and vegetables (including dried, salted or preserved, not canned or bottled), other than tamarind, cashew nuts and walnuts; grain, pulse and flour; provisions and oilman's stores, all sorts, but excluding malt, sauces and condiments, curry powder, pickles, chutney and vinegar, and olive oil in bottles; spices, the following chillies, molasses and vegetable products, as defined in the Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) Act, 1943.

State Trading Question To Be Examined

The Government of India has decided to set up a Committee to advise as to whether, in the context of present-day conditions and taking into account possible future trends of India's international trade, it would be of advantage to constitute a State-owned or State-sponsored organisation for handling any sector of the country's foreign trade; and, if so, what the structure of such an organisation should be and its field and scope of activity.

The Committee will comprise.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Punjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh

MEMBERS: Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka,

Shri H. V. Kamath,

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala,

Shri S. V. Krishna Moorthy Rao

Shri R. N. Goenka and

Shri I. N. Dandekar, ICS, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, States Ministry.

Secretary: Shri U. L. Goswami, ICS, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Ministry.

Deputy Secretary: Dr. D. K. Malhotra, Assistant Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

The Committee, which will have power to co-opt other members as and when necessary, will have its headquarters at New Delhi, but meetings may also be held at other places.

The Committee is due to submit its report to the Government of India not later than the end of November 1949.

LEASING OF LANDS: ORDERS REVISED

BOMBAY, Friday (UPI): The Government of Bombay has revised its orders regarding the leasing of lands held on the new and restricted tenure and directed that lessees should in all cases be bona fide agriculturists and no lease should be for a period less than ten years.

Indian Sports Goods For U. K.

NEW DELHI, October 8: The Board of Trade in the United Kingdom has agreed that import licences issued by it in the last three months of this year to prospective U. K. importers of sports goods from India against the quota of £75,000 announced on June 2, 1949, will be valid until March 31, 1950.

Further, the Board of Trade will, if necessary, be prepared to extend the validity of licences issued before Sept. 30, 1949 to the same date.

Bengali Leaflet Forfeited

The Government of West Bengal has issued an order, under clauses (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the booklet in Bengali entitled, "Saktibader Dristite Koran Tattwa" (Principles of the Koran in the light of the cult of Sakti), purported to be written by a famous Sannyasi, and also all other documents containing, copies, reprints and translations of, or extracts from it.

FOG DELAYS BRITAIN'S AIR SERVICES

LONDON, Oct. 8, (PTI-Reuter): Fog delayed British air services to Europe today when visibility at London air-port was down to 400-yards.

Only one air liner on the early morning services took off this morning on the service to Johannesburg. Flights to Dublin, some delayed from last night, were still held up.

Planes due to leave Paris for London were also delayed.

BIG PURGE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'Corrective Labour' Camps Get More Prisoners

PRAGUE, Oct. 8, (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovakia's "corrective labour" camps were today still receiving fresh prisoners as a new Communist-directed purge swept the Republic.

This has been a week of fear and personal tragedy for hundreds of families here.

Professional and business men, lawyers, doctors, butchers, chemists and bakers have been arrested.

First hand reports from many families showed that in Prague alone many hundreds of these "capitalist remnants" had been seized, questioned briefed and then posed promptly to the camps, established last year to organise "corrective labour".

Information from outside the capital shows the purge has been countrywide.

Committal to the camps is in the hands mainly of three-man commission appointed from Communist members of local authorities.

REDS NOT SPARED

Parallel with the purge of the middle class there have been purges of the Ministries and local authorities and the Communist Party itself.

Communists have been at their key desks in public offices one day and disappeared without explanation the next.

The Party Press has issued repeated new warnings to members that they must increase their vigilance against "the enemy".

Meanwhile, watch over the Roman Catholic clergy has been tightened and at least 300 bishops, vicars and administrators and priests classified as "reactionary" have been arrested.

PLAN TO LOWER PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

Matthai Out To Sell Saving Certificates To Cultivators

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

India's Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, stated here today that conditions for lower prices for foodgrains were now "more propitious than before".

Dr. Matthai, who was addressing a two-day conference of Food Ministers of Provinces, States and Unions of States which began today, said that the high prices of foodgrains were at the root of every other problem that was causing anxiety in the country. Unless a beginning was made by reducing the prices of foodgrains, it would be impossible to break the vicious circle of high prices. Luckily, Dr. Matthai added, nature this year had been kinder than during the last three years, and a good harvest was expected. Conditions for lower prices were now, therefore, more propitious than before.

Dr. Matthai also asked the conference to consider a suggestion for voluntary acceptance of a small part of the procurement prices by the cultivator in the form of national savings certificates.

Opening the conference, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister, stated that because of the financial and foreign exchange difficulties in India at present, which had been accentuated by the recent devaluation, it had become necessary to cut down grain imports radically and maximise internal procurement and production. Provincial Governments would have, therefore, to adjust their food budgets to a minimum quantity of imports.

The Food Minister asked the conference to consider the question of reducing the issue prices of foodgrains by making a reduction in the distribution charges or by reducing the prices of procurement or by a combination of both. The Food Minister added that steps had to be taken simultaneously to reduce the prices of those commodities which entered into the cost of production of the cultivator and to make them available in adequate quanties.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram also emphasised that there was considerable room for maximising internal availabilities. This had to be done by stepping up procurement.

The Conference appointed a committee of the Ministers of the United Provinces, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Saurashtra to consider these questions and report tomorrow.

CONCESSION TO I.C.S AND I.P.S

NEW DELHI, October 8 (U.P.I.): The Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly tonight is understood to have agreed to make provisions in the Constitution granting protection to those persons who were appointed by the Secretary of State and will continue in the services after the commencement of the constitution. These officers I.C.S. and I.P.S.— shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India and the Government of States such privileges, remuneration, leave and pensions and the same right in respect of disciplinary matter as they were entitled to, immediately before the commencement of the constitution.

The party also decided the salaries of Supreme and High Court judges. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be paid 5,000/- per month and other judges 4,000/- per month. The judges of the supreme court will, however, be entitled to house without rent.

The Chief Justice of High Court will get 4,000/- per month and the puisne judges will get 3,500/- per month. The High Court judge appointed before October 1948 will, however, get the old scale of salary; the difference will be considered as personal pay. They would, however, be entitled to enjoy the previleges and pensions.

The President of the Indian Republic will be authorised, during the transitional period, to adopt or modify any existing law which may be inconsistent with the constitution.

IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE

NEW DELHI, October 7 (P.T.I.): Official figures available here today of India's imports and exports trade for the four months May to August this year disclosed a steadily declining volume of imports and a slight rise in the value of exports.

The country's adverse balance of trade which stood at Rs. 33 crores for the month of May came down to Rs. 14 crores in August.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance

BUSINESS OFFERS

Greentose Corporation (India) 24 Dalal St., Bombay, 81 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, now offer complete range in Ball Bearings for every purpose. Fixed prices. Detailed price list now available to recognised consumers only. 5966

ASTROLOGY

Are you worried about your destiny present and future? Consult: The Scientific Astrology, 16 Woodpeta Anakapalli. (S. India) Particulars on enquiry. 1222

MISCELLANEOUS

If you want to sell your Cottage Industry Products in Northern India contact "Guptajee". Connaught Place, New Delhi. We have most modern showroom, and upto-date sales organisation and specialise in Cottage Industry Products of all kinds. 5965

Available 50 tons British Portland Cement at Controlled price Rs. 135. Permit holders contact Parmanand Bhuttani, Deepak Mahal, 4th Floor, Marine Drive, Bombay before 10 A.M. 2221

JAM SAHEB'S PLEA

U. N. Should Help Dollar-Starved Members

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 7 (PTI): The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, India's representative on the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee, strongly supported today the suggestion that the United Nations should help dollar-starved member nations" by accepting as large a part of their U.N. Contributions as possible in soft currencies".

He spoke during the debate on the report of a sub-Committee on contributions by members. The United States had suggested that in view of the declared improvement in the economic strength of certain member nations these countries should pay increased contributions, thus reducing the burden of the United States.

ELECTIONS TO DISTRICT BOARDS

Bombay Assembly Adopts Amending Measure

POONA, October 8 (PTI): The Bombay Legislative Assembly today adopted three legislative measures.

The first bill passed would enable the Government to continue with the system of staffering of the working hours of textile mills in Bombay and weekly days of rest in the case of other industries enforced early this year and to exercise a general control over the distribution and supply of electric energy.

Moving the bill to amend the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act of 1946, the Minister for Public Works Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta explained that staggering was necssary in Bombay in view of the supply of electric energy being at present much smaller than required.

The Government proposed to hold elections to District Local Boards on the basis of adult franchise in the near future and the Minister for Local Self-Government Mr. G. D. Vartak today got the approval of the house for the proposal.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Speaking on the bill to grant statutory recognition to the Indian Women's University in the Province, the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher reiterated his view that co-education was not desirable during secondary and early collegiate education, though boys and girls might study together at the basic and elementary stage of education. Mr. Kher said that the experience of western countries was that the mixing of adolescent boys and girls led to unhealthy consequences and Russia had in 1943 to go back on its policy of co-education.

EXTRA TIME

The house sat for extra ninety minutes today to make up for the time lost owing to holidays during the last week and the visit of the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru on Thursday, when the House transacted business only for two and a half hours in stead of the usual four and a half hours.

Proceedings In Detail

The Bombay Legislative Assembly today adopted a bill to amend the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act of 1946, which would enable Government to continue to exercise control over the supply and distribution of electrical energy and also remove some of the defects noticed in the working of the Indian Electricity Act.

Moving the Bill, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, said that in 1946 the Government passed an act controlling the supply of electricity by all public electricity undertakings in the province of Bombay. This Act remained in force for three years and expired on September 30, 1949. On first of September the Government therefore promulgated an ordinance to extend and amend the 1946 Act. The Ordinance would expire six weeks after the date of the meeting of the legislature.

In view of the fact that the Government considered it necessary to adopt the 1946 Act as a permanent measure with suitable amendments made by the Ordinance, the Government was now coming forward with the Bill.

DOLLAR SHORTAGE

Mr. Mehta explained that the position as regards procuring new generators, spare or replacement parts for machinery, fuel supply and wagon transport was very difficult owing to many factors including the dollar shortage. Besides, the Tatas were forced to cut their power supply as a result of the cyclone in November last year. The shortage of generating capacity of the Tatas interconnected system was expected to continue upto 1952. A control over the supply of electric system that company as well as the Ahmedabad Electricity Company had therefore become essential. In January 1949, the Government consulted the Bombay Millowners' Association other industries and labour unions, and decided to stagger the working hours of textile mills in Bombay and in the case of other industries weekly days of rest.

This staggering brought about a much needed saving of approximately 38,000 kilowatts for other badly needed industries. Dr. Mehta stated that the staggering was necessary even today and if it was abolished, power cut would need to be applied on a percentage basis to all industries and textile mills. That would lead to unemployment to the extent of about 33,000 persons besides disorganising and reducing production which would seriously affect the national economy.

GOVERNMENT DOING ITS BEST

The Minister said that Government was doing everything to cope with the difficulties. They had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr P. M. Khareghat to study the question of staggering. The Government had also undertaken other steps for the greater production of electric energy by taking what is known as the Koyna Valley project and are studying the question whether Government could generate electricall energy themselves by installing necessary generating units at the Chola Power House Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

Dr. Mehta stated that the Bill would enable the Government to disconnect supplies of those parties who failed to pay within the stipulated period fees of Government inspectors who were appointed to test the medium pressure and high pressure electric installation. Arrears in respect of these fees had accumulated to a fairly large amount and effective steps were necessary for the recovery of these dues. Electric companies would also be required to forward to Government within a definite period, requisitions received by them from intending consumers. That would help removing many complaints, Dr. Mehta said.

ELECTIONS TO DISTRICT BOARD

Elections to the district local boards in Bombay province are proposed to be held in future on the basis of adult franchise. A bill to give effect to this proposal was then moved by the Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. G. D. Vartak.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923, Mr. Vartak, explained would, however, not affect elections held within six months of the enforcing of the legislation. Such elections would be held on the basis provided in the old act namely that only those whose names were included on the electoral roll of Bombay Legislative Assembly or paid a tax to the local board would be qualified to vote in these elections. This provision was being made in view of the fact that boundaries of practically all the districts had changed with the merger of the states and the preparation of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise would be delayed in the merged areas.

The Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, then presented to the House the report of the Select Committee on the Gujerat University Bill. The Premier explained that the Select Committee had tried to meet with some of the suggestions made by the members during the debate on the first reading of the bill.

D. L. B. ELECTIONS

Elections to the District Local Boards in Bombay Province are proposed to be held in future on the basis of adult franchise. A Bill to give effect to this proposal was then moved by the Minister for Local-Self Government, Mr. G. D. Vartak.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923, Mr. Vartak, explained would, however, not affect elections held within six months of the enforcing of the legislation. Such elections would be held on the basis provided in the old act namely that only those whose names were included on the electoral roll of Bombay Legislative Assembly or paid a tax to the local board would be qualified to vote in these elections. This provision was being made in view of the fact that boundaries of practically all the districts had changed with the merger of the States and the preparation of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise would be delayed in the merged areas.

The question of reconstituting the district affected by the merger of States was under the consideration of the Government and as it might not be possible to hold elections to the Reconstituted Boards on adul franchise within one year of their reconstitution, the Government sought power to extend the life of such reconstituted boards to two years instead of one as provided in the old act.

The Bill also enabled the Government to provide an alternative machinery to the District Local Board in areas, where it was found inexpedient to establish a board.

The house adopted the bill as well as the bill to provide for the establishment of Corporations for the cities of Poona and Ahmedabad before proceeding with the debate on the legislation to give a statutory recognition to the Indian Women's University founded by Dr. D. K. Karve.

The place which co-education should occupy in educational system of the province was discussed by the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher when he resumed his speech on the bill to recognise the SNDT Indian Women's University.

Mrs. Tayebji said the bill was a progressive step particularly in view of the Government of India's decision to admit women to the Indian Administrative Service.

Mrs. Indirabai Deshpande (Kohlapur) agreed with the Premier's views on co-education.

The debate on the bill had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.

The Assembly will sit from Monday from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and later in the afternoon from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Mr. K. G. Caiyidain, Educational Adviser, Government of Bombay, left by Air with his wife to attend U.N.E.S.C.O. Committee meeting on Adult and Fundamental Education.

Belgrade Charge Against Hungary's Red Rulers

"HOSTILE ACTS" LISTED IN DIPLOMATIC NOTE TO BUDAPEST MINISTER

BELGRADE, October 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

YUGOSLAVIA, in a diplomatic note, today accused the Hungarian Communist leaders of reviving aggressive policies of former Hungarian Fascist Governments against her.

The note, the first of Yugoslavia's replies to Cominform States, who have denounced their friendship treaties with her, was to have been handed over last night to Minister, Sandor Kerestes, the only Hungarian diplomat left in Belgrade. But he could not be found and it was finally delivered this morning.

Hungarian violations of the Treaty of Friendship with Yugoslavia were "an attempt to turn Hungary into a permanent source of dissension and disorder in this part of Europe".

After declaring that Yugoslavia, "regardless of the bitter past and crimes committed by Hungarian occupiers, "had done everything to improve relations with Hungary, the note alleged that the Hungarian leaders had from the very beginning pursued "a hypocritical and insincere policy".

"They were the first to join in attacks begun by certain Soviet leaders against Yugoslavia" the note added.

HOSTILE ACTS

Among hostile acts attributed in the note to the Hungarians were:—

Denial of fundamental rights to Yugoslav minorities.

Violation of diplomatic immunity and eviction of Yugoslav representatives.

Refuge and material help given to "traitors and spies".

Infiltration of "criminal Fascist elements and spies" into Yugoslavia.

Arbitrary reaking of economic agreements aimed at implementing the economic blockade.

"Constant violations" of the Yugoslav frontier by Hungarian border patrols to provoke unrest.

PATIALA, October 8 (P.T.I.): The Rajpramukh has promulgated an Ordinance to control the distribution of drugs.

Dr. (Miss) M. Eliot, Assistant Director-General, W. H. O., and Head of Field Operation, snapped before her departure to Geneva.

PROGRESS OF THE HAGUE R. T. C.

Agreement On Nationality And Citizenship

THE HAGUE, Oct. 8 (PTI Reuter).

THE Dutch-Indonesian Round Table Conference on the future of Indonesia has drafted the outlines of an agreement on nationality and citizenship, the weekly progress report said today.

Full provision has been made for optional Indonesian or Dutch nationality in certain cases, the report said.

The report confirmed that the Indonesian delegations were pressing for full future responsibility for the defence of Indonesia to rest with the new United Republic. They suggested that there should be co-operation between the Dutch and Indonesians on the defence of either country "only when both consider it useful and desirable".

BUILDING UP NAVY

It was agreed that the United Republic, which will be responsible for security at sea should ask for help from the Dutch in building up a navy and manning ships, and also for ships and other supplies which would ultimately become the property of the United Republic.

The Dutch proposed that Netherlands warships now in Indonesian waters should continue their work under the Dutch Flag but be placed at the disposal of the United Republic.

The Indonesians said they preferred to buy these vessels from the Dutch but to keep Dutch officers and crew until the new United Republican Navy has enough men of its own.

If the Conference cannot be concluded within the two months, there appear, to observers, to be three possibilities.

Firstly, to prolong the conference;

Secondly, to interrupt it after approval of the Union Statute and Charter of Sovereignty and continue discussions in Batavia later; and

Thirdly, wind it up as soon as possible with a plenary session formally to lay down the Union Statute and the Sovereign Charter, transfer sovereignty, and then carry on talks to conclude further agreements.

INDONESIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF

NEW DELHI, October 8 (P.T.I): Air-Vice Commodore Suryadarma, Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force, arrived in New Delhi today "en-route" to The Hague, where he will attend the round-table conference as advisor to the republican delegation.

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Government Publication

NEW DELHI, October 6: Compilation of a "Guide to Current Official Statistics in India" by the Statistician to the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, has been completed with the issue of Volume III.

Volume I of the Guide, mainly intended to serve as a critical introduction to statistics available in official publications, was published in 1943 and covered figures relating to Production and Prices. This was followed in 1945 by Volume II, comprising Trade, Transport and Communications, and Finance (excluding Public Finance).

Volume III, which is now offered to the public, covers the following sections: Public Finance, Education, Public Health, Census of Population, Labour, Consumption of Selected Commodities and miscellaneous items such as Elections, Local bodies, Patents and Designs.

The compilation of such a guide was recommended in 1934 by Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who examined the question of increasing the general utility of Government publications, an important source of statistics in India for any intelligent study of the country's social and economic problems.

It is hoped shortly to publish a combined issue of the Guide incorporating alterations to date.

30 KACHIN REBELS KILLED

RANGOON, Oct. 8, (PTI-Reuter): About 30 Kachin rebels were killed near the British-owned Burma Corporation's lead and silver mines at Namtu in the Northern Shan States during a battle with a Government patrol, which caught them infiltrating into the area, a Burma Army spokesman said tonight.

These Kachin tribesmen deserted from the Burma Army and joined hands with the Karen rebels, who early in August captured Taunggyi, capital of the Southern Shan States.

ID CLASHES IN BIHAR VILLAGE

47 Huts Burnt: One Person Missing

DARBHANGA (Bihar), Oct. 7 (PTI) Forty-seven huts were burnt in clashes between two groups of people in Navatolia village in Darbhanga District on the Bakr-Id day, according to reports received here.

One person is missing, the reports added

The Commissioner of the Tirhut Division and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, visited the village on receipt of the news of the trouble.

The situation in the village is now under control.

The Commissioner has passed orders that the houses of sufferers should soon be reconstructed.

Britain's Youth Warned

LONDON, Oct. 7, (UPI): The growing practice of sale of contraceptives from slot machines in the streets of London is being regarded as a grave danger to the moral welfare of the youth of Britain. A nation-wide campaign of protest is being planned with the support of churchmen, public and religious bodies and youth organisations.

Routine Trading In N.Y. Cotton

MINOR LOSSES IN WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

COTTON.—The market opened quietly steady with mill buying absorbing scattered liquidation and hedges. Otherwise trading was featureless with the general disposition to await the bureau crop report, farm legislation and export developments. The commodity credit corporation crop loans upto September 29th totalled 19,000 bales. In the afternoon, prices continued to fluctuate narrowly awaiting fresh incentives. The market closed steady with sales at approximately 65,000 bales. The average crop guess by 60 New York cotton exchange members was 14,871,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 7.	
October	29.84—03
December	29.69—
March	29.65+01
May	29.57—
July	29.09—04
Middling Spot	30.37—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 7.	
October	29.82+04
December	29.65+02
March	29.60+02
May	29.51—05
Middling Spot	29.35—05

New York December Highest 29.72 at 10-08 hours. Lowest 29.68 at 10-00 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS.—The upward trend was halted this morning due to somewhat more persistent profittaking. Prices however, were only fractionally lower including numerous pivotal industrials and rails. Nonferrous minings were unsettled by a leading custom smelter again reducing the lead price to 13.75 cents a pound. The averages were Industrials 184.46 and rails 48.43.

Activity slackened during the afternoon with most sections holding around midday levels. Motors, however, were generally higher with earlier firmness of low-priced issues spreading to other companies aided by the less than expected decline in production this week. The firmness in motors which recorded advances up to one dollar attracted some new attention in late dealings in other sections but all the averages finished with minor losses The market closed steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.

GRAINS.—The market fluctuated irregularly in limited dealings reflecting farm legislation uncertainties. Maize encountered some support on reports that farmers are unwilling sellers of new grain at current prices while more favourable weather in the main soyabean producing areas attracted selling.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Oct. 7.

Sellers were very reserved on the Singapore pepper market today and again raised exgodown prices. Black lamong is now quoted at 575 compared with 540 yesterday and white muntok 650 against 630 dollars per picul. About two tons of loose black lamong changed hands at 570 dollars.

LONDON PEPPER STRONG

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The London pepper market was strong on scarcity of offers and some American demand. Black lamong afloat and October were indicated nominally at 10sh. 9d. and white muntok and white sarawak at 13sh. c.i.f. basis ports. Sellers asked 850 sh. for Malabar afloat against 840 bid and 890 for October per 112 pounds weight c.i.f., unikingdom. Some evidence for the continued advance was provided by the statistical position. Although landings of black pepper in September at 160 tons exceeded deliveries by 35 tons and thus increased warehouse stocks to 120 tons, only three tons of white were landed and with 14 tons delivered, the stocks were further reduced to three tons. At the end of June stocks of black were 134 tons and white 69.

LONDON STOCKS

London, Oct. 7.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	72-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	96-1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	108-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	96-1/8
Chartered Bank of India	10-3/8
National Bank of India	33-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,683.

LONDON BULLION

London, Oct. 7.

London Silver Spot and Forward both 63-7/8 pence. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12-8-0.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Oct. 7.

Australian Wheat 89/7-1/2 Oct.-November.

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.

Offerings were predominant and prices closed around lower levels. The sales volume was again small. International were depressed and very quiet but Indonesians were fairly resistant.

General Smuts, Near 80, In Excellent Health

PRETORIA:— Eightly years old next birthday, General Jan Christian Smuts will be the "youngest" of South Africa's political leaders attending the dedication of the Voortrecker Monument, near Pretoria, on Dingaan's Day, December 16. He will be the youngest, not in years, but in fitness and youthful vigour.

The "Cubaas" never uses a lift. He often walks from his Pretoria office to his home at Irene, ten miles away. He still climbs Table Mountain when he is in the Cape. He keeps regular office hours, drinks an occasional glass of beer and eats with moderation.

One must be cautious in accepting an invitation from General Smuts to climb Table Mountain. He goes up and down again a little more than three hours, in with a three-minute pause at the top

Week or two ago, a quiet stroll from his Pretoria office to his farm at Irene led to his companion, young woman member of his family, having to have her blistered feet treated by a doctor

"These old men have no business monkeying about on the mountain", said General Smuts recently when he encountered a 50-years-old man who had slipped and broken his ankle and was being carried down Table Mountain on a stretcher.

In response to General Smuts appeal for all South Africans, both English and Africans-speaking to attend the dedication of the Monument if they can, many letters and telegrams are reaching his Pretorial office from complete strangers. They declare they will attend the dedication, travelling hundreds of miles to do so —P.T.I.-Reuters.

Burma Rice For Ceylon

SINGAPORE, Oct. 8, (PTI-Reuter): Fifteen thousand tons of Burmese rice, will be shipped to Ceylon as an advance on her allocation to relieve her critical rice shortage, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation's Rice Sub-Committee has decided.

Small Selling In Steel Shares

BOMBAY BURMAS DECLINE

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Today's short session of one hour, produced no result as there was mixed trading and quotations moved within a narrow range.

The market is inclined to await further developments in view of the Finance Member's speech. The recent liquidation by old bulls is discouraging buyers while constructive move of the Government is offering no inducement to short sales. This state mainly responsible for the present inaction.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1452 and improved at Rs. 1455. At this level there appeared scattered liquidation and Defds declined at Rs. 1445 but rallied at Rs. 1450. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 286 and after declining at Rs. 285 rallied at Rs. 286. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 30/4 and after declining at Rs. 30 improved at Rs. 30/4. Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 21/15.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1042 and after advancing at Rs. 1050 reacted at Rs. 1045. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 280 and after touching Rs 279 were placed at Rs 280 Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs 260 and steadied at Rs 259. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 15. There was restricted business and price movement was very narrow.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8) XD	1046 4
Kohinoor Mills (3-2)	279 4
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	259 8
Central India Mills (4)	221 8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	185 8
New Great Eastern (8)	148 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	125 0
Gokak Mills (12)	266 0
Century Spinning (16)	222 8
Indian Bleaching	145 0
Swan Mills (2)	303 0
Finlay Mills (15)	264 0
Morarji Gocuidas	436 4
Edward Sassoon (30)	225 0
Meyer (12)	108 2
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 12 6
India United Ord. (10-3-6)	11 7
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 13 6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	168 12
Podar (8)	136 10
Khatau Mekanji (5)	170 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14) XD	285 8
Tata Steel Defd (64-13) XD	1445 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-2) XD	136 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	143 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-3)	442 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	191 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (0-3)	31 4
Scindia Steam (0-3)	15 2
Premier Construction	99 12
Tata Chemical	11 14
Tata Oil (2) XD	53 8
Indian Iron (0-12)	30 3
Bengal Steel (0-8-2)	21 14
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 12
Indian Copper	2 9
Wimco	190 0
Alcock	256 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1525 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1425 0
Tata Hydro (3)	154 8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (9)	58 4
Phoenix (50)	131 4
Indian Mfg.	2925 0
Kurla XD	107 8
Colaba	120 0
New City (11)	152 8
Minerva (12)	130 10
Bradbury	435 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 5
Bharat Mills (2)	29 0
Mysore Spg. Mills (4)	167 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	193 12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	612 8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	230 0
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	223 12
Sholapur Mills (200)	2950 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 2
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	51 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	255 0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	36 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	162 8
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	72 8
Berar Mills	237 8
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-0)	124 6
Ahmedabad New	71 8
Surat Electric (2-8)	145 0
Karachi Electric (2)	136 14
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	7 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28 8
Poona Electricity Supply (9)	133 12
Bombay Suburban XR	145 0
Bombay Suburban New	83 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	1770 0
Imperial Bank P.P. (8-12)	437 8
Central Bank (1-8)	78 0
Central Bank New	79 8
Bank of India (4) XD	173 4
Union (0-5)	7 3
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	119 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 8
United Commercial (8)	49 0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 12
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	265 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	4125 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (7)	52 4
Jupiter (1-4)	12 12
Vulcan (9-10)	11 13
Indian Mercantile (21)	37 0
Universal (9-4)	11 4
E.I.G. (1)	15 8
Industrial and Prudential	28 12
Neptune	7 8
New Great	25 0
All India General	11 14
RAILWAY SHARES	
G.P. (1-14) XD	113 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	246 4
Bombay Burma New (5)	125 0
Burma Petrol	1 9 6
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (7)	60 12
Kemp & Co. (30)	396 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	85 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	38 8
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alembic (10)	161 4
Supreme India X.R.	78 12
New Issue	73 8
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	152 8
United Motor	28 0
Associated Cement New (3)	139 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	98 0
Gujarat Motor	28 0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	32 2
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	36 8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	198 2
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1340 0
Hydro Electric (7)	132 8
Bombay Steamer (6)	237 8
Central India (5)	623 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	260 0
Lakshmi Mills	220 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	105 0
Podar Mills (4)	98 0
Shrinivas Mills	106 4
Elphinstone Mills (7)	316 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	137 8
Surat Electricity (3-4)	102 8
Pre. Construction First	99 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	115 0
Amalgamated	72 9
Habib	117 8
Tata Chemical	130 0
Walchandnagar	19 14
Jupiter	100 0
Supreme	110 0
Meyer	86 0
Mackenzie (1st)	90 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 12
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	74 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 8
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	106 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 12
New Victoria	2 10
New Victoria 2 (Pref)	4 12
Paltan (8)	97 8
Gold Mohor	289 8
New Kaiser Hind	420 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	158 0
Osmanshahi (16)	245 0
Azamshahi	275 0
Air Services	5 12
Air India Tata	72 0
Hind Motor	5 5
Indian Steam	8 8

Tone: Firm.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The local Bullion market was quiet under renewed selling.

Forward Silver opened at Rs 170 and declined at Rs 167/12 on general liquidation and steadied at Rs. 168. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168/4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 109 and after declining at Rs. 107/8 steadied at Rs. 108. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 111/8 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. As.
Ready Silver	167 0
Aso Delivery	167 4
Ready Gold	111 0
Aso Delivery	108 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 8.

There was no forward trading in the local cotton market and it said that about 35 members are given notices to explain their business in new crop months.

It is said that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the President of the East India Cotton Association will be in the city on the 11th instant and thereafter, a special meeting of the Board will be called to consider the present situation.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Oct. 7

KARNAK—	
November	69.63—32
January	67.25—15
March	66.75—15
ASHMOUNI—	
October	58.40+15
December	57.40—33
February	56.90—40

BRUSSELS STOCK EXCHANGE

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.

The Bourse was completely without feature. Turnover again was on a modest scale and prices held close to the base. Colonials made efforts to improve their position.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 8.

There was no fresh development in the local Produce market and under restricted business, prices recorded small changes as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	45 4 0
Madras	44 8 6
Bold	44 8 0
Oil local Mills	25 4 0
Oil up-country Mills	24 0 6
LINSEED—	
Bold	33 12 0
Small	32 12 0
Oil	20 4 0
Castorseeds	26 12 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98 12 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 6 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 12 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 6 0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99 6 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 0 0
2 3/4 per cent 1978	96 0 0
3 per cent non terminable	97 6 0
3 per cent Con.	97 7 0
3 per cent 1951-54	101 11 0
3 per cent 1952-55	101 15 0
3 per cent 1957	101 9 0
3 per cent 1959-61	100 13 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 2 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 1 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-69	104 10 0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110 6 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102 0 0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110 8 0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	114 4 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent Bombay 1962	98 13 0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97 0 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97 0 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 6 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 6 0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	100 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 5 0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98 2 0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99 12 0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99 0 0
4 per cent B.P.T. long dated	109 12 0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109 8 0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni 1959	114 0 0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113 8 0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956	113 12 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

Tata Ordinary 285; Tata Deferred 1447-8; Indian Iron 30-3; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21-12; Bombay Dyeing 1047-8; Central India 223-12; Gokak 266-14; Kohinoor 280-10; Simplex 186; Swadeshi 259-14; Tata Power 1522-8; Associated Cement 142-8; Belapur 192-8; Bombay Burma (Old) 343-12; Scindia 15-5; Central Bank 77; New India 52; Tata 2nd Pref. 138-4.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, Oct. 7.

BOURSE: The bourse was hesitant pending the formation of a new French government. French issues, however, maintained a degree of optimism and prices generally finished around yesterday's levels. Foreign issues were mainly easier although oils gained some ground.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

MILLS

Apollo 2-12-6
Bharat 29
B. Dyeing 1045 48-12 46-4
C. India 224 25-8 21-8
Century 222-8
Colaba 120
Elphinstone Ord. 56-8
Finlay 264
Gokak 266
I. U. Defd. 1-13 1-14 1-13-6
„ Ord 11-7 11-6 11-7
Indore 122-8 24-6 23-12 25
Kohinoor 280 79 81 79-4
Model 193-12
Meyer 108-2
New Great 148
Podar 136-4 36-14
Sassoon Cotton 16 16-2
Simplex 187 85-8
Svadeshi 260 59 61 59-8
Swan 302 3
Vishnu 228-12 27-8 30

STEAMER

B. Steam 247-8 46-4
„ Pref 237-8
Scindia 15-2 14-15-6 15-1-6 15-1

BANKS

Baroda 119
Central 78 77-8 78
„ New 79-8
Imperial Old 1770
India 173 73-8
Union 7-3
U. Commercial 49

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 124-6
Hydro 154-8
Hydro Pref 132-8
Power 1525 22-8

INSURANCE

I. Mercantile 37
New India 52 52-4

STEEL

B. Steel 21-13 21-11 21-14
I. Iron 30-5 30 30-3
Tata Defd 1455 57-8 40 56-4 45
Tata Ord. 286 85 86 85 85-8
Tata IInd Pref. 136

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 257-8 55
A. C. C. Old 142-12 42 43
A. C. C. New 139
Belapur 194-8 91-8
B. B. Old 351-4 42-8
B. B. New 125
B. B. Petrol 1-9-6
B. I. C. 8-12
I. Copper 2-9
P. Const. 101 99-12
Shivrajpur 31 31-4
Tata Chem. 11-10 11-14
Tata Pref 117-8
Tata Oil 54 53-8
Wimco 190

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 72-4 71 71-8
Surat Elec. Pref 135

By V. C. Natarajan

Power Politics Dominate 'NO MAN'S LAND' WHERE THE PAKHTOONS Battle For Pathanistan

THE dust-clad automobile moves slowly, grinding its way up the steep rocky pathway. Suddenly it halts with a jerk. The crack of a rifle shot echoes in the mountain air. You flash the torchlight And, in the fast-enveloping dusk, you realise where you are.

NONE but soldiers on patrol duty dare pass this signboard. Beyond it lies the bleak mountain country....the land of snow, snipers and ringing shots.

Half a century of domination by firearms has made the tribes of what is known as the North-Western Frontier of the Indian sub-continent suspicious of all intruders. Unwanted are disposed of in a flash—it is either a death-dealing bullet of the snap verdict of a tribal "jirga" (council).....

Seven million Pathans—they are also known as Pakhtoons, which is just another name for the Afghans—inhabit an irregular belt of territory, a wild mountainous land of rugged peaks and green pastures—beginnning from the northernmost tip of the Indian sub-continent extending almost for about 800 miles to the Arabian Sea. This belt is wedged in between the Pakistan administration frontier in the northwest and the Durand Line which demacates Afghanistan frontiers

Three millions of these Frontier tribesmen are reported to be under arms today, ready to shed the last drop of their blood in the defence of their freedom.

Against whom will they fight? Who will support them? Will they have to fight at all? Will they become victims of power politics that holds the world in its grip today?

And finally, What are India's interests in this vital problem?

If—and it is a big "IF"—at all these tribes do call a "fatwa" for an all-out "jehad", the immediate effect will be upon Pakistan.

Since the British transfer of power and the division of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan, the Tribal Territory has become the "preserve" of our sister dominion. Immediately after the transfer of power, tribal jirgas" all over the vast mountain country affirmed their friendship with Pakistan — on one condition, viz, that their freedom would not be interfered with and that they should be left free to choose their own way of life.

Repression Let Loose

The late Quaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah gave this assurance. As a gesture of the Pakistan Government's goodwill towards the Pathan tribes, Pakistan garrisons and troops were withdrawn from the frontier outposts of Wana and Razmak. Troops were also withdrawn from south and north Waziristan, including the Khyber Pass particularly at the outposts of Torkhan and Kamind Fort.

With the demise of Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah, the Pakistan Government's policy towards the tribes began to stiffen. Through the Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Quayuum Khan, Pakistan started an all-out offensive clapping hundreds of tribesmen in jail.

Earlier, the Frontier Government had detained the Khan brothers, ex-premier Dr. Khan Saheb and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier 'Gandhi'—and ruthlessly stamped out the Khudai Khidmatgars or Red Shirts (Servants of Allah). The crime the Khan brothers and the Red Shirts had committed was to uphold the Frontier tribes' claim for an Azad Pakhtoonistan (the land of the Free Pakhtoons or Pathans.)

Many are the tribes and clans that inhabit this tribal territory—the Mohamands, Afridis, Waziris, Mahsudis, Mahmudis, Kakars, Darweshkhels, Dawars, Batannis, Bajauris and others with hosts of sub-tribes and clans.

The reign of suppression which took along with it several ex-Muslim League Frontier leaders also—reached its peak when Pakistan Air Force planes bombed Mohalghai, a village inside Afghanistan This was not the first bombing incident in the Frontier, but it created international interest for obvious reasons — Pakistan had violated the sanctity of Afghan territory.

This bombing incident had far-reaching repercussions Afghanistan has always been an interested onlooker of the turn of events since the days of the Durand Line. The Afghans have always looked upon the Pathans as their own brethren—of the same race and creed. And their feeling of sympathy and a desire to assist the Pakhtoons but natural. The Afghans have always wanted an independent state of Pakhtoonistan—free from foreign influence— which would be an effective and friendly "buffer" state in an emergency.

It was, therefore, not surprising that the Afghan press and radio began a non-stop campaign against Pakistan.

An idea of what the Afghans felt about the Mohalghai bombing incident may be had from the comments of Sardar Najibullah Khan, Afghanistan's Ambassador to India.

Sardar Najibullah Khan said: 'The Pathans are today on the march to freedom..the freedom movement of the Pathans is as much a fact as that was of the Indian people or the Indonesians.... Pakistan has to understand this much more than any nation...."

25 Afghans Killed

The Mohalghai incident cost 25 Afghan lives. Pakhtoon tribes became furious and Kabul, seat of the Afghan Government, was for some days filled with tribal leaders demanding retribution. Deputations of tribal jirgas called on the King of Afghanistan, His Majesty Zahir Shah, and the Prime Minister, Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, and other Afghan elder statesmen.

The advice tendered was in keeping with Afghanistan's policy of peace and friendship with all nations. In two world wars, Afghanistan had remained neutral. She preferred to choose the path of peace for the settlement of her differences with Pakistan over the bombing incident as well as the future of the Frontier tribes.

The tribal leaders were pacified and sent back home. The Afghan Government, however, did not drop the matter. Afghanistan invited representatives of foreign embassies and legations stationed in Kabul to send representatives to Mohalghai to satisfy themselves of the violation of Afghan frontiers

Full facilities were given to this "international inquiry commission" and the unanimous "report" of the representatives of British, Turkish, Italian, French, Persian and Saudi Arabian diplomatic missions in Kabul was that the bombing incident was an "unpleasant affair" Shorn of diplomatic finery it meant a lot more.

Pak Admits Mistake

Pakistan was at first disinclined to own the bombing incident. Later a joint commission of Afghan and Pakistan representatives—Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar headed the Pakistan party—visited Mohalghai. Sardar Nishtar, on behalf of Pakistan, admitted the bombing—"by mistake".

Pakistan, however, did not pipe down the radio and press propaganda against Afghanistan for alleged interference with the frontier tribes who were, Pakistan claimed, her own concern.

The first two of the questions raised earlier must be viewed against this background Pakistan has to ensure the peace of her frontiers with Afghanistan, and incidentally Soviet Russia, too. She has to take precautionary measures against tribal incursions into the fertile Punjab plains. This will mean posting of more and more troops, with a resultant heavy drain on her exchequer.

On the other hand, Afghanistan holds herself morally bound to assist the Pakhtoons of the undefined frontier tract in their struggle for freedom. She is anxious to see that there are no obstacles in the way of establishment of Azad Pakhtoonistan.

The Elder Afghan statesmen have expressed the desire to settle this issue and evolve "a wise and peaceful solution". Feelers have been made abroad for reaction of the powers that pull the strings in world politics A reference by Afghanistan to the United Nations has not been ruled out.

United Nations intervention may be likely if the high level secret talks between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Britain—playing her usual role as mediator—fail. Britain has a difficult task on hand here. On the one hand, she has obligations towards Pakistan as a member of the Commonwealth; on the other hand, Britain has to take care that she does not increase the antagonism of the Afghans Britain will also have to contend with the possibility of an approach by either party to Soviet Russia for assistance and advice.

Any armed conflict is out of the question, for the moment. What Pakistan may at the utmost do is to repost her troops in the strategic northwest frontier tribal tracts. Repercussions of such an action are obvious. Once again, the tribal tracts will become the playground of Pakistan soldiers and the fiery tribes whose main ornament is a garland of machine-gun or 'Dum Dum' bullets with a rifle or two slung over their broad shoulders.

Pakistan's future policy is now in the making. Her Ambassador in Afghanistan, Mr. I.I. Chundrigar, is in Karachi having been called for "consultations" by Pakistan Premier Liaquat Ali Khan. The object of these consultations is to review, and probably revise Pakistan's policy in view of Afghanistan's continued propaganda against her on the frontier issue.

Pakistan has also another worry. Large number of the so-called Azad Kashmir forces are the tough Afridi warriors. Pakistan has to keep them well-fed and in good humour lest they break loose in the Punjab itself. Will Pakistan be able to send them back to their homes peacefully? Probably not—and there is the Kashmir problem on which Pakistan is straining every nerve to save her face.

Banner Of Revolt

Claims and counter-claims have been made in recent times about the political leanings of the frontier tribes. Non-stop propaganda over the radio, columns after columns of printed matter, and "peace missions" of Pakistan leaders cannot brush aside the fact that these tribes have already raised the banner of revolt.

The Afghan news agency "Bakhtar" and the "Anis", influential Kabul newspaper, have reported flag-hoisting ceremonies and scores of "jirgas", proclaiming the independence of the tribal people and the establishment of the nucleus of Azad Pakhtoonistan. Scores of tribal leaders have pledged their allegiance and loyalty to King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan

There is one characteristic which is not obvious to the foreigner, not even to the neighbouring nations of Pakistan and India, about these tribes. They are simple in their habits and have little idea of politics. A

(Continued on page 29)

U.S. WILL SUPPORT INDIA'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL - NEWS ITEM.
WHAT WILL ZAFARULLA DO?
ANTI INDIAN PROPAGANDA
KRISHNA

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by : AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

PATIENCE is said to be the mother of virtues, writes Miss Nooru Peermahomed, Executive Editor of the "Pushpa', in that paper. But as children we are not inclined to be patient In fact, at that age, we are positively impatient. We generally like doing things in jiffy and wish others would likewise hurry. We want lessons to get over soon, we want to eat quickly, to dress quickly, to go out quickly, and whenever we are told to wait, we feel annoyed.

That is why sometimes, the aged members of the family, like the grand--father and the grand-mother, get on our nerves. Their slow, listless, snail-like movements irritate us. We wish that life would move quicker for them for they appear so much lost in their thoughts and musings.

I remember as a child to have planted a mango tree in my garden. Every morning, I would anxiously go to see if it had grown bigger and whether there were blossoms and fruits on it. I remember to have felt greatly disappointed when the mali told me that it would take years before the tree would bear fruits. Today I see, through my window, the huge mango tree with its spreading branches and smooth green leaves This year was the first season when we had plenty of delicious fruits from it.

The giant-like oaks that you see on the road-side are centuries old—

"So old with their beauty are—
Ah, no man knows,
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose"

Some of them, you might have noticed, have not changed much with years. They are like sentinels of the road.

As you grow older you would realise that life moves faster, while you yourself are inclined to slow down, just as your grand-father and grand-mother are today. In the meanwhile, you too would have learnt from life the great lesson of patience and perseverance.

Great men, both saints and intellectual giants, have all been, when young, impatient and hasty; but they very soon realised that to achieve any mark of distinction required of them to be persevering.

Nothing happens overnight. The rise and fall of civilisations, of Empires, of revolutions,—why, even the building up of great cities and industrial towns— have taxed men's time and patience. That is why we often hear it being said, "Rome was not built in a day!"

A CHINESE TOUCH-GAME

Divide the players into two equal camps, arranging for each camp to have, as far as possible, half boys and half girls zzzzz

Next, set two rugs on the floor, parallel to each other, with their nearest edges about ten feet apart; if this is impossible, as far away as possible.

Play proceeds in this way: A girl on one side takes up her position on the edge of her hearthrug and stands on one foot, whichever she pleases. She must not put the raised foot on the ground nor may she step over the rug, not even a fraction of an inch.

A boy of the other side then comes forward, and he tries to touch the edge of the girl's hearthrug, without her touching any part of him. The fact that she can only use one foot gives him a good opportunity of approaching safely; he may dash up and chance his luck he may wriggle along the floor and stretch out his arm; but he must avoid being touched, if he can.

As soon as the issue is decided, a girl from the boy's camp comes forward and is matched against a boy from the girl's camp. So the game goes on until all the pairs have finished and the side with the most successes is adjudged the winner.

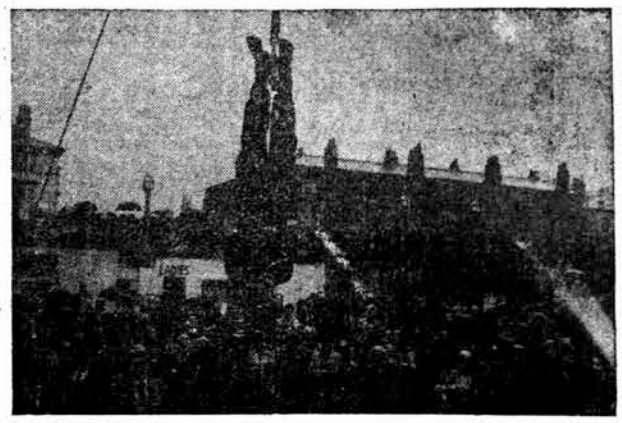
EDUCATION FORGES AHEAD

By now you all must have heard of the Literacy Campaign, which our country is in sore need of. For this purpose, Muncipal estate verandahs are utilised Even cowsheds are being made use of for children's classes.

Colaba is one of the busiest districts of Bombay—the industrialised centre of culture. Beyond the ken of the ordinary citizen and approached by a handful of social workers, are the dwellings of three different groups of people—the fishermen or kolis, Municipal sweepers, and the binders, comprising of cane-basket-makers and dhobies, and even beggars have their dwellings here.

These groups live in dingy shacks. Though their work is different and distinct, there is not much difference in their mode of living. Their houses are poorly ventilated and hence suffer from lack of sanitation. Social workers are trying their best to bring a change in the sorry state of things. Education is by far the first step in raising the standard of living of the people. Let thus Education forge ahead!

MAGICIAN'S FEAT



Murray, the Australian escapologist, is seen escaping from a straight jacket while suspended by his feet 35 feet above the ground at the Southport Floral Hall.

A Bus Ride

ONE day Mother came into the nursery when Pratap and Nanak were putting on their things to go for their morning walk.

"I want you to do a little shopping for me, Nurse", she said. "Take the children in a bus; it is too far to walk."

Pratap and Nanak were delighted. They sometimes got a little tired of walks in the Park and loved to go shopping.

It was a September day with a fresh wind blowing, and as they boarded the bus, Pratap began to climb up the stairs.

"Not on top today, dear," Nurse said. "There's a bitter wind blowing, and you have got a little cold."

"Rubbish!" said Pratap, forgetting his manners. "I'm not going inside the stuffy old bus: I'm going outside." And he clambered up the stairs as quickly as he could.

"Pass along inside, please," growled the conductor, and Nurse was hustled in before she could say any more.

Pratap sat in the very front seat outside. He really felt a little uncomfortable, but he pretended he didn't, and turned his coat-collar up and prepared to enjoy himself

How pretty the Park looked: the grass so green, the trees just washed by the rain, and the daffodils growing ever so fast!

"Shivaji Park!" shouted the conductor; and Pratap got up and made his way down the stairs—rather slowly, because he knew he was in for a scolding.

Nurse and Nanak were standing on the pavement.

"Oh, Pratap!" cried his brother in great excitement. "What do you think? Uncle got in at Marble Arch, and just look what he has given me to spend." And he opened his hand and showed a shining One-Rupee. 'And he's asked me to go to tea with Auntie and Sheila."

Pratap did not say a word; he was probably thinking that riding inside might not have been so bad after all.

Who Am I

MY first is in peace and not in war;
My second is in junior but not in senior;
My third is in positive but not in negative,
My fourth is in high but not in low;
My fifth is in sharp but not in dull;
My sixth is in ignorance but not in knowledge;
My whole is a children's famous magazine;
Who am I?
Answer:
"Pushpa."

Have you seen the recent issue of this lovely little journal? It is cheap for its price, you will agree when you see it. Why not send for a specimen copy, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhuwan Road, Bombay 4. The Annual subscription of the journal is Rupees Three only—but you can become its permanent subscriber only after seeing the specimen copy, and satisfying yourself about it!

PITHY PROVERB

THE snail slides up the tower at last though the swallow mounts it not.

FAST TRAIN?

WHERE does this train go?" asked a dear old lady at a Bombay station.

"It goes to Poona in twenty minutes," answered the official.

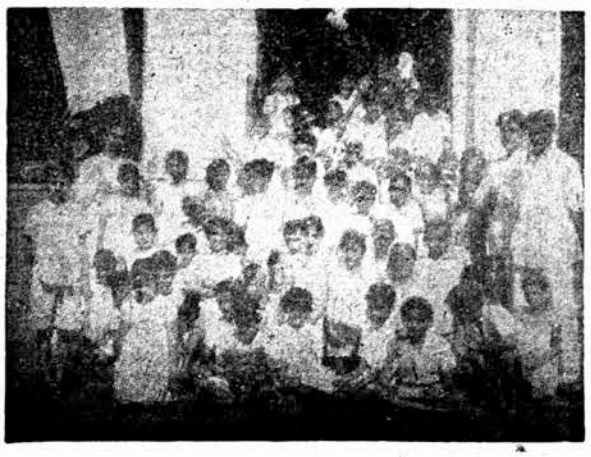
"Goodness!" she exclaimed. Are you sure it's safe to go so fast?"

Balkan-ji-Bari

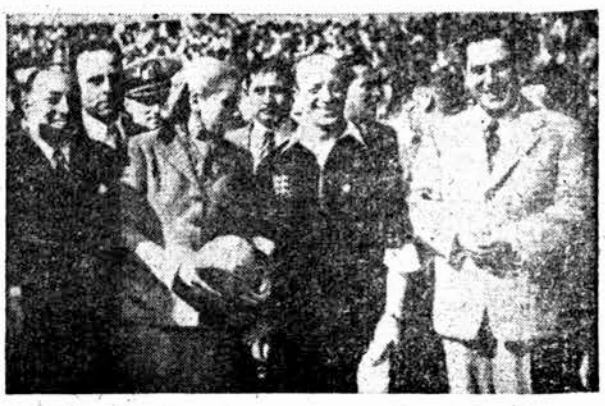
There will be a Grand Children's Rally of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, 23rd October, morning—in celebration of the Annual Children's Day and Diwali, when our All-India Gardener (President), Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, is expected to be present.

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

JAI HIND!



Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari children



Mme. Eva Peron, daughter of Argentine's President, holds the new ball prior to taking the "inaugural kick", while the President stands on right, before the start of a football match in Buenos Aires.

MAQBOOL SHERWANI

●

Hero Of Kashmir

INDIA has had her heroes,
Her knights and martyrs of old.
But the ancient fire burns deep in her,
And the tale is still to be told.
Mir Maqbool Sherwani
Was Muslim of Kashmir,
A simple man of the merchant class,
No chieftain of mark was here.

The savage tribesmen of Pakistan
Proclaimed it a holy war,
With the shout of "Allah Ho Akbar."
That the Moguls had raised of yore.
In a torrent they burst the border
To ravage and to slay,
"Down with the Unbelievers.

With their idols of stone and clay."
'Hark Yea' said Mir Sherwani,
"We are all of the self-same breed.
Shall we murder our fellow-townsmen
For the sake of a severing creed?
"We have lived together as brothers,
For such is the Indian way,
That each should name however he will
The Power to whom we pray."

The plain folk of Baramula,
Muslim and Hindu and Sikh,
They heard from the lips of Sherwani
What their own hearts bade him speak.
They chose him for their leader
And held against raid on raid,
For they knew the Indian Army
Was hurrying to their aid.

But at last their fortune failed them.
Their gallant leader was taken,
Lashed to the post of an apple shop
He stood, but with soul unshaken.
'Confess yourself a traitor,
Cry, "Hurrah for Pakistan!"
His merciless captors ordered.

They reckoned ill of their man.
They nailed his hands with his arms outspread
As the bitterest scorn they know,
To fetter a proud Kashmiri
To the felon doom of a Jew
They pressed a crown of jagged tin
Deep down on his bleeding brow.
They had writ on it "Death to the rengade!"

What answer was left him now?
Through the bedlam din of the tumult
His voice rang firm in the shout,
"Long live united India."
Till the crack of the guns rang out.

Next day, when the town was rescued,
They laid his body to rest
In the mosque of the Muslim faithful,
And long will his name be blest.
In the village of Baramula
By Hindu, Muslim and Sikh,
The men whose valour made good the words
That their hearts had bidden him speak.

—CHARLES WHARTON STORK.

Baths Through The Ages

★

(Continued from page 2)

Knights, after jousting soaked themselves in wooden tubs of hot water to ease their bruises and stiffness.

●

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries bathing was more neglected. The upper classes used strong perfumes and carried nosegays and pomanders (a pomander is dried orange stuck with cloves) to counteract the unpleasant proximity of unwashed bodies and to ward off the dirt diseases —goal fever and the like. The eighteenth century—although it was called the 'Age of Reason' was not by any means an age of cleanliness. True, it was during that century that John Wesley announced that cleanliness was next to godliness, and Dr. John Armstrong, Queen Anne's physician was the friend of Swift and Pope, somewhat grudgingly praised bathing in a poem:

With us, the man of no complaint demands
The warm ablution just enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.

Now we have an undivided enthusiasm for bathing. A bath a day is one of the easiest and best methods of ensuring charm.

The national point of view was once delightfully expressed by a well-to-do American woman who felt that she could, if need be, do without everything expect her bathroom "If I were to lose my money and be forced to chose one room to live in", she said "I would make it a bath and sleep in the tub."

The bath itself has many aspects. It is, writes a beauty expert, beautifying it is health-giving, it is delicious while you are taking it and so are its after effects. It can be as tonic as a cocktail or as soothing and sedative as a bed of roses. Yet it is a truism that few nations have ever attained the perfection of equipment in this matter that America has, where to quote one visiting Englishman, "If there is not a Ford to every family, there is at least a bathroom to every individual." So much for enthusiastic commendation.

●

Of recent years different kinds of baths have sprung into popularity. Many, too, are the medicated baths that are used with success in the treatment of various disorders, chief among which are rheumatism and obesity.

Certain baths are very soothing where there is undue mental excitement.

In several mental institutions in South Africa they have "blue" baths in which excitable patients are placed and allowed to remain for several hours. The bathroom and all its appointments, including the bath tub, are blue—blue being a very soothing colour. Blue light is diffused about the room and the temperature of the bath is kept at blood heat. Patients enjoy this treatment much. Hyper-emotionalism, excitability and anxiety are calmed and at the end of the bath they go to bed and sleep soundly.

●

The Sauna or steam-bath plays an important part in Finnish life. It is a national institution as well as being very much of a social function. Every Saturday the Finn stews himself in a cloud of steam which is produced by pouring water on to red-hot stones, and at the same time he heats himself with birch twigs. Afterwards he either takes a cold shower, or a swim in the sea, or in the winter he may even have a roll in the snow.

But the greatest and most important development has been made of public swimming baths which have increased rapidly in modern times Floating-baths in rivers have become common wherever there are flowing streams. Ample enclosed swimming baths have been erected at many seaside places. When required, the water, if not heated in a boiler, is raised to a sufficient temperature by the aid of hot pipes.

So great is the pleasure of a simple bath with soap and hot water that many women are content with it, and do not demand special kinds for different occasions. Actually, the pleasure and benefit can be enormously increased if certain homely additions are made to the water. A short course of Epsom salt baths has been known to be really helpful. A tea spoonful of ammonia, added to the bath often works wonders for a greasy skin. Ammonia, salt or lemon added to the water are all stimulating and cleansing. The first particularly, is ideal.

The perfumed bath which Voltaire once called "the luxury of luxuries" seems to have been indulged in by people of wealth the world over since earliest times. We have, in particular, records of the Egyptian women of high degree who "bathed in perfumed water." Quaint recipes for perfumed or "beauty baths" have come down to us from different periods. One was wont to be used by the devastating Ninon de l'Enclos whose youth and beauty endured to such a phenomenal age, that it is called the "Ninon de l'Enclos Beauty Bath."

"Sarth Gujerati Shabdakosh"

●

"SARTH GUJERATI SHABDAKOSH" (Gujerati Dictionary) printed and published by Sjt. Jivraj D. Desai, at Navjivan Press, Kalupur, Ahmedabad, priced at Rs. 12).

This is the fourth edition of the valuable publication by the Gujerat Vidyapith, the first edition of which was published in 1928, which supplied a long-felt want of a complete code of Gujerati words with standardised spellings. The Gujerat Vidyapith had appointed a committee for reform in spelling of Gujerati vocabulary. That committee adopted the principles laid down by the three-man committee appointed by Mahatma Gandhi earlier (that is soon after his coming out of the Yervada Jail where he keenly felt the want of an authoritative standard vocabulary of Gujerati). So Mahatmaji instructed that the Vidyapith be directed to publish such a work The present edition, brought out two decades after the first, has been revised with additions, and undoubtedly it will prove a useful 'vade mecum' and a reliable source of information to Gujerati readers, bearing at it does the impress of the well-known institution of Ahmedabad.

A suggestion can well be made here. When the flow of paper comes almost to the prewar level, the Vidyapith may well venture on an entirely new work with English equivalents of all words. Such a Gujerati-English dictionary will be equally if not more useful to readers.

A.K.

The Dasserah Number of "Yashawant" (Marathi Monthly) Re. 1.

Editor G. V. Padye deserves congratulations for giving a lot of educative articles, along with entertaining stories, by several prominent writers like S. R. Tendulkar, Sushil Kavaleker, V. V. Hadap, K. S. Dharia, Dinanath Tavkar, N. R. Pathak, among others on the present problems, political and otherwise, facing the country, Skits on the nationalisation of buses and 'Chandanya Rati' and the story about displaced persons offer their own moruls to draw. Among poetic tit-bits P. P. Gokhale's stanzas on "Vijaya-Dashami" give a good ideal for the youth of the country to work for. Among the several illustrations and cartoons, the thoughtful Nehru dreaming of a prosperous and progressive India in the midst of flood and chaos by K. Keni portrays the present conditions and aspirations of the nation.

The 1949 Puja Annual of the "Hindustan Standard", Calcutta, Rs. 3.

As usual this year's Puja Annual of the "Hindustan Standard" gives inspiring reading material of over 200 pages replete with apt illustrations for the thoughtful articles and stories by Bengal's most preminent writers, past and present, Tagore of course towering amongst the selections. The various aspects of the Puja—worship —of Durga, the Mother, have been elaborately set forth by Kshitimohan Sen of Santiniketan and in an extract from Sister Nivdita's book. Bengal's Governor K. N. Katju contributes the "story of my father", which, with illustrations of "four generations", depicts the history of a "self-educated man who by his integrity of mind and a sense of honour which would not brook the slightest insult or stain, led a life of utmost purity". Iqbal Singh's clear analysis of India's foreign policy is enlightening and Sir Hari Singh Gour's "Democracy and Communism" is thought-proving; "One world—one culture" by Dr. S. K. Chatterji traces the development of the one-world idea according to the Indian genius. Our coloured art plates and 17 full page pictorial features by well-known Bengali artists, including Nandlal Bose, make the present issue really attractive.

Tiger Is Big Game Shooting

★

(Continued from page 2)

loose, fed and watered till the next evening. Generally, a cow or a bullock is tied round the base of the horns and a buffalo by one fore leg.

For tiger shooting, it would be hard to beat the express rifle—of course, presuming that a suitable bullet be used. Tigers may be killed with expresses of 450, .500 and .577 calibres. Those which I have personally shot were bagged with a .500 express, with the exception of one which fell to a 12 bore gun At first, I used Eley's small copper tube papered bullets and these are very deadly, provided that they are properly placed and do not encounter large bones. A much safer bullet, however, is one which I have for sometime past always used for tigers in my .500 viz., the large canelured bullet weighing 440 grains. This has sufficient hollow lead for conveying the express shock. I have not tried the paradox gun on the game, but I believe it to be a splendid weapon for use upon tigers.

There can be no doubt that the tiger usually winds the sportsman and so fears to approach his kill. The best localities for tiger shooting are the Deccan, Canara, and the Godavary district in the South, Central India, Maldah and Purnea in North Bihar, in Bengal, the Nepal Terai, etc., etc. Sportsmen intending to shoot tigers should endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the District Forest Officer, who can, render them very valuable assistance. The only method, besides beating, is by watching for the tigers' return to feed upon his kill.

Watching is most unsatisfactory work. The usual plan is to have a mechan put up in a tree overlooking the carcass. If the kill be in an extensive tract of forest, too large to beat, the chance should always be tried, though the sportsman must be quite prepared for numerous disappointments. Personally I have never sat up, all night for tigers, nor would I do so. I have always gone home as soon as it became dark to see the sights of my rifle, unless, indeed there happened to be a brilliant and early moon, in which case I have occasionally waited for an hour or two after the dark. Once, while waiting, I distinctly heard the tiger "swear" at me from a Nullah at my rear, and this noise was evidently emitted when he got wind of me and discovered that there was danger between himself and his prey. Of course, I never saw him.

I always made myself comfortable while watching. A mattress, pillows and a book should be taken up on to the Machan. I have always in Machan shooting, sat alone for fear of a native attendant moving, coughing or otherwise emitting noises calculated to spoil sport, if intruded at the critical moment, when death-like silence must reign.

Mosquitoes are often very troublesome to the sportsmen on the watch, but tobacco smoke will keep them away from his face, and he should wear boots not shoes, otherwise he will be horribly beaten through his socks.

I have tried my utmost to give some hints on tiger shooting and, if, the hints given above prove useful to any brother shikary, my object will have been attained.

Let us talk it over—

As I sit here in the balcony I see the lady in the opposite building shouting frantically at the school-bus driver who blows the horn not so much to make known the arrival of the bus as to show his impatience. He reminds me of Mrs. Emily Post, an American authoress, who in her booklet on "Motor Manners" advises the motorist to use his horn "as a warning device in emergencies only and never as a bad-tempered voice to threaten or scold."

I am not attributing motives to the bus-driver without knowledge for I have been observing for the past many days that my neighbour not only keeps her litttle daughter ready by 9-30 a.m. but serself keeps vigil for the drone of the bus, which is really due for a pension now! The moment the bus takes a turning on the street-corner a few yards away, the mother's head pops out of the little window anxious to inform the buswallah that the girl is actually descending the stairway and would be in the bus in a matter of seconds. I know not why the shouting is always done by the lady and never by her good man, who has a robust tenor voice.

But then it is not just an every day occurrence for his better half whose hectic activities from early morning make one feel as though she were living for the single moment alone! And after all that is not quite unaccountable, for it opens before her eyes a grand vista linking up with the unknown future when her darling daughter would grow into a woman holding a couple of degrees and enjoying a high position in her own right.....

But to return to the prosaic present and the school-bus which sets hundreds of mothers in so many homes racing against time every morning. She is regarded as a heartless monster who shows no consideration for a child who might have to answer a last minute call of nature. The monster just hoots and proceeds further unconcerned! I am sure, however, that most of these mothers derive unique pleasure on the very first day when the school-bus comes to pick up their little ones. They so love to see their kids enjoying their first ride and are themselves happy at the thought that the kids would not have to foot it to the school in the hot sun and torrential rains.

Besides, they can tell the neighbour or a friend or at least a relative in the small home town that they pay so many rupees per month for the bus alone. But soon, too soon perhaps, they get wiser about the amenity of a school-bus! Every day the children must be fed and dressed more than an hour before the actual school time. And then in the evenings too they return home so late though the school is over by 4-30 or so! It means a lot of unnecessary strain upon their delicate constitution apart from the waste of time. But what are they to do about it? Many of them have no servant who could accompany the child to and fro from school. Sending the Rama out twice would mean giving him an opportunity for playing the truant! Nor can the child mange by itself—not for the first couple of years at least. In the end they have to rely upon the school-bus only!

I know at least a few instances in which the bus had to be engaged even though the school was at a distance of ten minutes' walk. But the school-bus became a nuisance and therefore the mothers decided to chaperon the children. However, this also did not turn out to be a very happy solution. Many times the mother had to leave the household work half done, tidy up herself and go out with the child who in its own way made matters difficult by weeping and howling the minute the mother turned to go home leaving it behind in the school!

Really can we not do something to help these mothers and the youngsters? Perhaps the womens' organizations might be able to find a way out with the co-operation of young college-going girls and boys, who may care to do work on a part-time basis. Since we are trying to pick up things American, we might as well note in this connection that most undergraduates take up dish-washing or baby-sitting in order to pay their way through 'varsity education. In India now when college education has become almost prohibitive, an opportunity for making some money should be welcomed by the ambitious students without considering any spot of work as 'infra dig.' The task of finding out suitable occupation for them should be taken up by specially set up employment bureaus.

—*Leela*

AZURIE DANCES IN LONDON

Auzurie, well known on the screen and the stage in India and Pakistan, danced the ancient dances of India at London's International Friendship League.

ATOMIC POWER CAN FIGHT HUMAN ILLS

★

(Continued from page 8)

facturing processes. Dr. HARRISON BROWN told me of two cases. One concerned a dispute between a nylon manufacturer and a company which produces a solution used in making nylon.

The former had specified that there must not be more than one ten millionth part of manganese in the solution. In pre-atomic days there was no satisfactory means of measuring so small a quantity. Now the neutron pile will give the exact answer, and there is no possibility of an argument.

The other case involved nickel ore, in which there is known to be platinum but in such small quantities that no one could find it. The neutron pile found it and measured it, and now the company handling the ore gets a platinum by-product that formerly was thrown away.

Radioisotopes are proving invaluable in industrial research. A tiny quantity of radio-sulphur added to 24,198 pounds of mixed coal for steel-making enabled researchers to find what proportion of the sulphur impurities in the finished steel came from the coke and what proportion from the iron. Radiophosphorus added to a batch of molten steel revealed the quantity of impurity due to phosphorus in the whole steel mix, and enabled correction to be made. In the petroleum industry the uses of radioisotopes have ranged all the way from the surveying of the location and quantity of the raw material underground to the testing of the final product in operating engines.

The possible uses of the by-products of atomic research in industry are so varied and as yet so unexplored that present speculation cannot even vaguely indicate their ultimate range. One thing is clear—they will soon bring radioactivity into the service of industry on a scale never approached in the past.

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

BY TONY MOTTRAM

★

X-Hints For Practice

IT is impossible to advance far in a game like lawn tennis unless a player is prepared to carry out a certain amount of practice in the various strokes. Certainly the amount of time you can put into practising does have a bearing on the degree of improvement, but it is not so much the length of time a player spends on court that brings about the improvement as the manner of the practice itself. The secret of getting the most from your training time on court and making rapid progress in the game is always to practise with a purpose.

For example, if the backhand is weak it is not sound policy to play sets and hope to improve it that way. Far better to hit backhand after backhand either across court or down the line for ten minutes at a stretch, concentrating all the time on that part of the stroke that is at fault. In the same way, if it is volleying you wish to improve, then take up the volleying position close to the net and get another player to hit balls at you for ten or 15 minutes, again concentrating on your footwork, watching the ball, bending the knees, or whatever part of the stroke that needs strengthening.

Similarly, the service stroke can be practised at odd times when no other player is available to feed balls to you. My own method here, which seems to work fairly well, is to place ball boxes in the corners of the service courts and then aim at them, using a dozen balls from end to end. It is surprising how accuracy improves after half an hour's practice each day for a week.

Ground strokes should be improved by periods of ten to 15 minutes on each shot—first of all the cross court shot and then the line shot. The weaker stroke must be given the most play.

Finish up the practice periods with one set of tennis PLAYED TO WIN. And finally one last word of advice: practise as much as possible but only while you are keen; as soon as you feel yourself becoming slack, stop playing. Enthusiasm breeds success!

Practise with a purpose, advises Mottram, here demonstrating the forehand volley. Concentrate on perfecting one stroke at a time, and get someone to act as a "feed." Do not practise when tired or out of form.

SHORT STORY

Matrimonial Blitzkrieg

BY K. SRIDHAR RAO

IT was a Monday morning. Mahadev was coming towards me eager and excited. Full fifty yards from me, he called out: "Hullo, my friend, have you heard the news? About our poor friend, Sudhir Srimant?"

"Is he dead? Poor fellow!" I cried. "He was the most eligible bachelor in town."

"He is not dead. But worse. He is no more eligible, nor a bachelor!"

"My dear man, you are joking! I saw him on Friday night at The Select Bachelors' Club of which he has been a member for the past five years. He wouldn't desert us like that."

"Poor man! What could he do? He was the victim of of blitzkrieg—a matrimonial blitz. You will not see him at that club any more."

"Poor boy! He was only twenty-five! And such a good member! I thought he would be one of the life members. But he had that fatal gift! He was handsome; he had polish; and he had position. All the same it is too sudden. How did it happen?"

●

Mahadev's narrative begins:

"He went to bed on Friday as usual—a jolly bachelor still, without a thought of any entanglement. When he opened his eyes on Saturday morning in his bedroom at the Hotel Splendide, it was bright and warm. He had not a care in all the world. He yawned, and stretched himself. He looked at his wrist. Good lord! It was seven. He had to hurry if he did not want to start the day too late for everything. Against his jug of hot water, there was a flamboyant big white envelope with a crest. Another invitation! He was about to lay it aside. On second thoughts, he opened it. It was a typed letter from a Rao Bahadur M. R. Durandhar from Durandhar Mansion. It ran:

My dear boy,

You have to marry one day. Why not today? Take it from me, 'women, though we scorn and flout them, we may live with, but we cannot live without them.'

Youth comes only once to any man. And 'love makes marriage merry age.'

I have a daughter, Shalini. Tho' I say it, she has beauty. And 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever'.

What sayest thou, lad! Say 'Barkis is willin'. The rest is easy.

Yours to command,
M. R. Du — n,
Rao Bahadur.

"Pompous ass! Old world idiot! Rao Bahadur indeed! Here you go—where you belong." He threw the epistle into the w.p.b., He finished his shave and bath. He hurriedly dressed, and went in search of breakfast.

"He sat down at his usual place. And there in front of him lay a card with the crest of the R.B.! It read:

Woman—The fairest work of the great Author; the edition is large, and no man should be without a copy.

Durandhar Mansion.

This was unbearable. Sudhir tore the card into a thousand bits, and stuffed them into his pocket. He ate his breakfast in silence.

"It was past nine. He took his hat and papers, and left the hotel. He thought he would walk to the office. A hundred yards further on, an acquaintance stopped his car, and asked him: "Care for a lift"? He could not say no. He just climbed in beside him.

"You know Rao Bahadur Durandhar?" said the chap, "A mighty man in town. He has a daughter—".

"Yes, Yes. I know." interrupted Sudhir in a cold voice as if he would strangle the chap if he said any more. Silence till they reached the office! Sudhir did not even thank the fellow. He just left him.

●

On his table lay the mornings post. He took a thick envelope and opened it. Out fell a large photograph! Of a girl of about twenty! She knew how to pose for her picture! She could not have done better if she was a film star. But pictures can be deceptive. Underneath, it bore the legend:

SHALINI

'But to see her was to love her,
Love but her, and love for ever.'

As he scanned the picture again to see if there was the boasted beauty, a messenger came to say the Managing Director wanted to see him. He left his correspondence and hurried to the boss.

●

"My dear Srimant, I am glad to say our board has appreciated your services to the company very much. You will receive from next month another addition of a hundred rupees per month."

"Thank you, sir. I am very grateful to the board for their kindness."

"Do you know, if you marry, you will have also Rs. 125/- married employee's allowance. Rao Bahadur Durandar has a lovely daughter! He is a great friend of mine. I could persuade the board to give a higher married man's allowance, if one of our young men marries her. Do you see"?

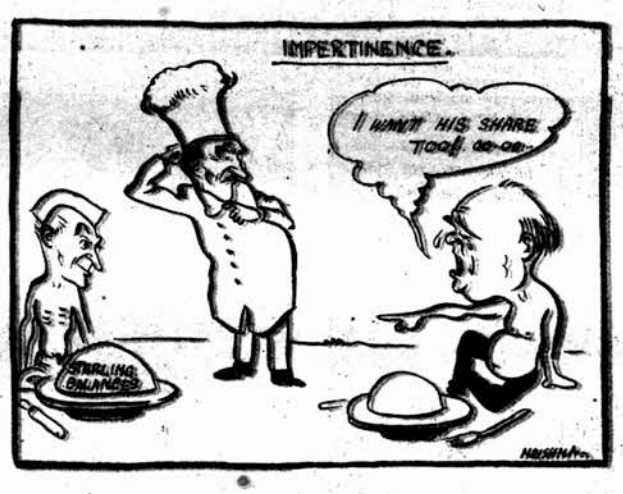
"Yes, sir. I see. May I go now."

"Yes. Think well on what I have told you."

"Sudhir went back to his room. To his surprise he saw Shalini in a silver frame looking at him and saying, as it were, with her eyes: "Why don't you?". He turned the picture face down on his table, muttering: "I must speak to that peon. He has no business to frame and put up the picture—however well he was bribed for it—without my permission."

●

He turned to his correspondence.



●

Letter after letter was about the R. B. and his daughter from friends, acquaintances, and foes! He felt like throwing the whole lot of letters away. But there might be a real letter for him which he could not afford to lose. So he wearily waded through the lot. A note arrived from his deputy chief. Would Srimant find the time to come to his house for tea that evening at half-past four? It was a command. What could he say, but yes?

It was 1 p.m. He was rid of the office for the day, and the pile of abominable correspondence of that day! He got hold of his dearest friend and took him to a quiet restaurant for lunch. They talked of a hundred things, near to their heart. His friend was married. He spoke of his wife, his two little ones, of his home, and of the peace and comfort of domestic life. Coming from such a friend, Sudhir began to feel there might be something to be said for married life after all.

"You know, my wife met a lovely girl last Thursday. Immediately, she thought the girl would be the ideal one for you. For the last two days I have heard nothing but praises of this girl. Her father is a great man. He would leave no stone unturned if it would help his daughter or her prospective husband. Shalini is clever too".

Sudhir did not wish to hear any more. He told his friend so. And they parted.

He went home to his hotel. He had barely time to change his office garb, and rest for half an hour. It was nearing four. He spent some time and care over his dress and appearance that evening. He could not say why. He just did it.

●

Spruce and well-groomed, he left his room at four o'clock. At half past the hour, he entered his deputy chief's residence. The great man himself came down to receive him. Immediately tea was served. Quiet, little homely party! His chief's wife he had met before. He did not know they had grown up children. There was a charming girl—grown up and demure. There were three other children much younger. They were all so free, he did not feel a stranger among them. The elder girl was clever too, and well informed. By the end of the evening, Sudhir thought what a good thing it would be if he could marry this girl! He would then be rid of the fussy self-important Rao Bahadur. There was an interruption. The servant announced 'Rao Bahadur Durandhar!'

In walked the Rao Bahadur on the party. A small man, but dignified. Sudhir was introduced to him. The R. B. looked at the grown-up girl and said:

"Shalini, the car is waiting for you. You may go!"

Shalini obediently got up, and said 'Namaste' to all, including Sudhir, and left.

Sudhir's mind was disturbed. He did not know what to do. He also got up to go. The R. B. too got up with him.

"I shall drop you at your hotel. I am going that way" said the great man.

"No, Sir. I should like to walk. It is not very far."

"Don't be fussy, Srimant," said his boss. "The Rao Bahadur won't eat you."

Thus admonished, Sudhir quietly followed the Rao Bahadur to his car. When they reached the hotel, the R. B. said:

"May I come to your room, and have a glass of water. The evening is so hot."

●

When they were safely in the room, the R. B. turned to Sudhir and said:

"My dear youngman, what have you to say to my proposal? You have met my girl. And now you meet me also. Tell me will you marry her?"

"You are too sudden, Sir. I must thhink about this. Marriage is a new idea to me".

"Tut, tut, young man. Quick decisions bring quick returns. At your age and in the present day, you cannot afford to be slow. Or, you will be left behind".

"I must consult my father and mother. They must approve of the girl also."

"My dear young man, do you mean to tell me you are going to marry the girl of your parents' choice? Are we still in the nineteenth century? What have your parents to do with it? Supposing your parents raise no objections, do you approve of the girl?"

"Well—Well—. I don't know—"

"What's wrong with my girl; for you to hesitate like this about it? Speak out man. Let me know if there is anything".

"Nothing, sir. Nothing that I know of. She is too good for any young man."

"Well then that's settled. Take this—a little something—for the nonce" He thrust a piece of paper unto Sudhir's hand. Sudhir looked it. A cheque for ten thousand rupees! Sudhir returned it to the elder man. But the R. B. thrust it into Sudhir's pocket and said:

"Keep it, boy. Never say 'No', when money comes in. It will be useful one of these days. If you have nothing else to do, let us go and meet your parents."

"Well, sir. That's impossible this evening. They are 700 miles away. We can't fly now at so late an hour."

"Nothing is impossible. They have arrived at 5 p.m. with your sister. They are waiting at Dhire Kalyan Mandir"

"How did they come? Why have they come?"

"Let us go and ask them," said the R.B.

Sudhir met his parents at the Mandir. Yes, they had come by the evening plane.

●

"Why are you going to America?" asked Sudhir's father of the youngman. Sudhir could not understand his father. So the father thrust the telegram he had received that morning into the son's hand. It read:

LEAVING FOR AMERICA MONDAY MORNING. COME WITH MOTHER. SISTER TODAY'S PLANE. SEATS BOOKED FOR THREE—SUDHIR.

Sudhir was about to deny authorship of the telegram. But the R.B. intervened and said:

"Your Sudhir was about to go to America. I have detained him. I have a daughter. In the old days bridegrooms were detained when they threatened to go the Benares, and girls were married to them. But times have changed. So also customs. I hope you have not objections to your son's marrying my daughter."

"The old fox!", thought Sudhir. "he would do anything to serve his purpose. What does it matter to him, if a few people are flung out of their routine!"

"But we must see the girl. And the horoscopes must be compared," said the father.

"Sudhir has seen the girl. He approves of her."

"Oh, but we must see her", said Sudhir's mother. "You can't do it all in this irregular and hurried way."

"Certainly, Madam. Do come and see her. My car is at your disposal. Regarding the other matter" said the R. B. turning to Sudhir's father, "my dear sir, do you believe Pandit Thumakethu is a capable astrologer?"

"Certainly! He is a capable man."

"Well. Here's what he says: 'The two horoscopes are so well matched, I dare to predict this girl is this boy's wife, and no other's.' Does that satisfy you."

"Sir, since the boy wishes to marry your daughter and you have done every thing to suit the purpose, I don't see how we poor parents can object."

"Thank you, sir! I am sure your wife and daughter will like my daughter. My priest says tomorrow noon—'abhijan muhurta'— is a good time for all for the marriage to take place. You are all here. Nothing like the present, I say. So shall we say the marriage should take pace tomorrow?"

"There is hardly time for the invitations to be sent," objected the father.

"I have thought of that," said the Rao Bahadur. Tomorrow morning's paper's will carry a full page announcement. And an invitation to all friends."

"Won't it be too flashy? And snobbish? And like the newly rich"?

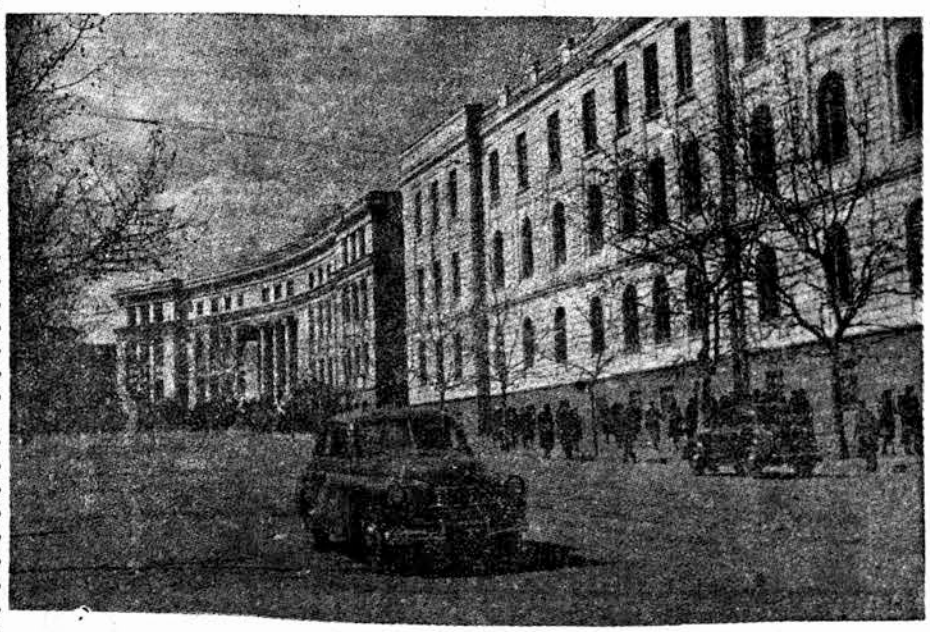
"What does it matter what people think? said the R.B. But he agreed to put a less conspicuous announcement. That is how you missed it. A memorable surrender, I call it!"

Here ended Mahadev's narrative.

"Hitler was a failure. But he seems to have contributed not a little to our attack on young men who refuse to wear the chains of matrimony," I said.

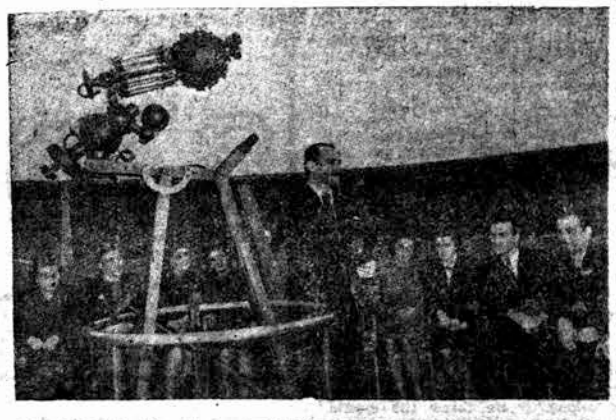
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

HIGHLIGHTS OF STALIN UNIVERSITY



The Tbilisi Stalin University with 20 institutions of higher learning has a student body of 25,000 .On the right a part of the University buildings.

One of the most effective methods of assisting post-graduates in their studies are consultations given after study hours. Second from the left is A. Shanidze who is giving consultation to postgraduates of the philological faculty.



The University has its own planetarium where students hear lectures on astronomy by Georgi Kvirkvelia, a member of the chair.

The main building of the Tbilisi University which has given 12,450 Specialists since it was started in 1918.

Photo by V. NOSKOV,

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building. Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.